Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

February 9, 1959

Styrene Special Report Page 3

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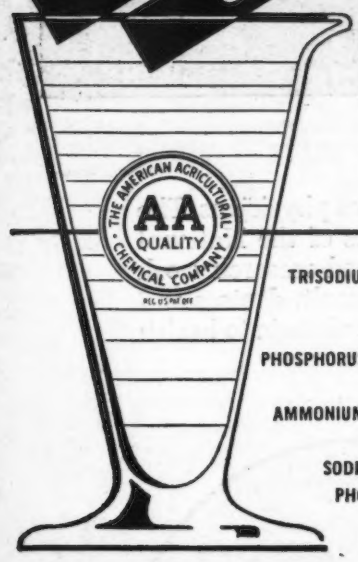

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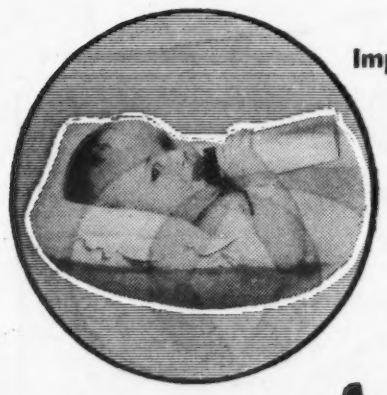
Increasing interest among MDs

The value of pyridoxine is receiving increased attention from physicians. The symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University summarized research work and pointed the way to new fields of investigation. As a result, doctors and diet experts are giving more study to the importance of the vitamin to health and nutrition.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy

Pyridoxine's particular place in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.



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STYRENE'S USE PICTURE
Molding, Rubber Are in the Foreground

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	1960	1958	1955
	(million pounds)		
Molding, Extrusion	550.0	473.0	421.2
S-Type Rubber	470.0	405.0	389.6
Protective Coatings	100.0	95.0	84.2
Polyester Resins	50.0	40.0	21.1
All Other and Exports	100.0	*170.0	136.9
	1,270.0	1,183.0	1,053.0

*Includes an estimated 137.5 million pounds exported in 1958.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 6 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. February 9, 1959

Styrene Monomer Sales Goal: Nearly 1.5 Billion Pounds in '65 Despite Recent Uneasy Market

OPD Special Report

Styrene monomer producers hope that by 1965 they will be able to use all their present capacity—now rated at more than 1.455 billion pounds a year. This despite the recession setback in 1958, and the price cut in synthetic rubber grade monomer which will go into effect on April 1. These two factors, plus vague rumblings that new producers might jump into the market, have served to create a mood of pessimism in some quarters of the industry.

But it now looks like production for 1958 took up about 81 percent of capacity. This, industry spokesmen have to concede, isn't too bad, since many segments of the chemical business have been caught with their excess capacity showing during the past few years.

1959 Looks Optimistic

Furthermore, the 1959 outlook for styrene production, consumption and sales looks good. Some producers feel they can expect gains of from 7 to 8 percent in all categories. Others feel this prediction is pessimistic.

Beneath this optimism for 1959, however, are a few burning questions the industry would like answered:

- Will petroleum benzene producers, particularly in the Gulf Coast area, get into styrene monomer?
- Will the rubber companies move into styrene monomer?
- Will further price cuts drive the present producers out of the market, leaving the field open to petroleum or rubber concerns?

Nobody in the industry can answer these questions simply. In regard to the first, observers say that while petroleum benzene producers do not now openly indicate that they will take the upward step and get into styrene, the pressure is on.

Petroleum benzene-toluene-xylene (BTX) capacity is expected to pass the 810-million-gallon mark this spring. All indications are that benzene—normally a good profit item for petroleum refiners—is in an extremely sloppy market position at present.

Further, benzene producers in the Gulf Coast region are still chafing at Dow Chemical Company's recently-concluded deal with the Soviet Union—which will

—Continued on page 44

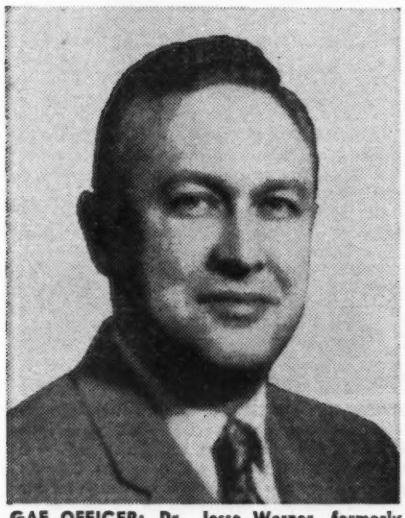
STYRENE OUTPUT

1962	*1,550 million lbs.
1961	*1,450 million lbs.
1960	*1,360 million lbs.
1959	*1,270 million lbs.
1958	*1,183 million lbs.
1957	1,166 million lbs.
1956	*1,226 million lbs.
1955	*1,053 million lbs.
1954	*733 million lbs.
1947	311 million lbs.

*Industry Estimate
Source: Tariff Commission

Label Law Prescription Rewritten; Chemical Men Feel Better Already

The doctors have written a new prescription for a model bill covering the labeling of hazardous household substances, and the American chemical industry, which has to swallow the legislation, is beginning to feel better already. The MD's, represented by the American Medical Association, had originally prescribed two big pills that the industry couldn't quite take. Now, the AMA has withdrawn them and it appears that the labeling legislation, which should be introduced in the house and senate within a few days, will encounter no further trouble.



GAF OFFICER: Dr. Jesse Werner, formerly director of commercial development for the dyestuff and chemical division, elected a vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

The doctors' big pills had dealt with the scope of the control law and the requirements for animal testing.

What the Big Pills Were

The first one had insisted that the legislation cover commercial as well as household chemicals of a hazardous nature; the second that animal testing be required even for products that will have to carry only caution or warning labels.

Now, it develops, AMA has abandoned its fight on both of these principles and the only matter between industry and the doctors that might conceivably lead to difficulties is on the question of the use of symbols to denote the various forms of hazards involved—poisons, corrosives, flammables, etc.

The doctors want the labels to contain the International Labor Organization's symbols in this regard.

AMA modified its stand on the legislation at a recent meeting of the directors in Chicago. It was revealed that the members of the association were not unanimous in having the law cover commercial as well as household products, and the toxicology committee yielded to the views of the industrial medical spokesmen that the bill should be limited to household items.

This is in line with the argument of the chemical industry that the labeling of commercial quantities of hazardous chemicals would be a useless burden placed upon the industry since it could be ex-

—Continued on page 48

Cyanamid Is Building Anthraquinone Plant

American Cyanamid Company has broken ground for its multi-million dollar anthraquinone facility—which will double the organization's annual production of the chemical in Bound Brook, N.J.

According to the New York chemical maker, the new plant, which will replace and expand existing anthraquinone facilities, will also provide additional production capacity for making methyl anthraquinone, naphthoquinone and phthalic anhydride. With its completion, Cyanamid says it will become the only commercial producer of naphthoquinone in the country.

An outdoor-type continuous processing

—Continued on page 37

Monsanto, St. Regis Paper Team Up on Foamed Plastic

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and St. Regis Paper Company, New York, have formed Fome-Cor Corporation, it was disclosed today (February 9).

The jointly-owned company—temporary headquarters to be located at Springfield, Mass., site of Monsanto's plastic division headquarters—will manufacture and market "Fome-Cor," a foamed plastic and paper "sandwich" material. The material is now being manufactured on a semi-commercial scale at the St. Regis plant in Mount Wolf, Pa.

Florida Nitrogen Planning New Installation in Tampa

Florida Nitrogen Company, new and wholly-owned subsidiary of Southern Nitrogen Company, Savannah, Ga., plans to construct a new plant in Tampa, Fla., for the production of 20.5 percent lime nitrate and a full line of nitrogen solutions for agriculture and industry.

Florida Nitrogen also has plans afoot for the construction of a plant to produce nitric acid. Also in the works is a project calling for the completion of an ammonia plant at a later date.

The three-stage plan of development will call for an expenditure of about $7 million.

At the same time, the parent company has announced that it is increasing output of ammonia at Savannah to insure a steady supply of that product for the new Tampa plant.

Hercules, Stauffer Set Aluminum Alkyls Unit

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, today (February 9) reported they have reached full agreement on formation of an affiliate for the manufacture of aluminum trialkyls and other aluminum alkyls.

According to the two firms, the new company—as yet unnamed—will have a yearly capacity in excess of a million pounds. Sites are being considered for location of the affiliate's plant, it was added.

Spokesmen for Stauffer and Hercules attributed the partnership move to evaluations that have shown them that "the market for aluminum alkyls has both an immediate and long-term growth potential."

Also, it was added, "the venture is a

—Continued on page 45

GENERAL CHEMICAL V. P.: James W. Swaine, appointed vice-president of General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Oranges Will Still Be Orange—With Government Help

Color manufacturers need have no fears that their big market in the Florida and Texas orange industry will be closed—at least before September 1, 1961—if present plans of congress are carried out.

This came to light last week as the Food and Drug Administration took formal action to prohibit unrestricted use of FD&C coaltar yellows Nos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 in foods, and published proposed regulations to provide replacements for some of the colors now in use.

The yellows go off the food list May 6. After that date they can be used only in drugs and cosmetics for external application.

With the March 1 deadline approaching against further use of FD&C red No. 32 for coloring Florida and Texas oranges, the senate labor committee moved to extend the time limit two months to May 1, 1959, and also to permit use of a newly-developed color, citrus red No. 2, for coloring the oranges until September 1, 1961.

The latter date is in anticipation of passage by congress before that of general legislation in the color field that will give the FDA broad authority to establish tolerances on the use of all colors in the food, drug and cosmetic industries.

The September 1, 1961, date is not exactly what the FDA favored. It had preferred to have the law run only through the life of the present congress. This would mean only through this year and to some date in 1960 when this congress will expire upon passage of a sine die

—Continued on page 45

Patent Renewal Fee Legislation Being Studied, O'Mahoney Says

The patent subcommittee of the senate is considering legislation that would require patent holders to renew their patents—for a fee—periodically with the government if they want to continue holding exclusive rights to their inventions. Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman of the subcommittee, made this disclosure last week in announcing the issuance of a special study on patent fees in foreign countries, together with staff reports on patent practices of the National Science Foundation and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The study of foreign patent fees was prepared by P. K. Federico, examiner-in-chief of the Patent Office and it contained a draft of a possible renewal fee law for the United States. The study noted that the US and Canada are the only major countries which do not have a patent renewal fee law today.

Most Opportune Time

Sen. O'Mahoney said that the study comes at a most opportune time. Two of the most persistent, troublesome and largely unsolved problems plaguing the US patent system, he said, have been the inadequate patent law budget and the continued existance of thousands of patents that never should have been issued or are commercially worthless and ought to be stricken from the register.

"It appears from Mr. Federico's study," he stated, "that the renewal fee laws of other countries have been most helpful in dealing with both of these problems. By requiring a periodic fee, patentees are encouraged to drop those patents that are no longer worth preserving. In some countries almost 50 percent are dropped at the end of the fifth year, and 90 percent are allowed to lapse before the full term has run. On the other hand, those patents that are worth keeping have brought in additional income amounting in some cases to over half of the total patent office revenues.

"It does not follow, of course, that such a program is necessarily feasible in this country," the senator continued, "but on the basis of the figures presented the idea appeared sufficiently promising to warrant a careful examination.

"An especially good feature of such a plan is that it enables a government to lighten the burden of the patentee in the early stages of his invention when funds

—Continued on page 62

Monsanto Shipping HCN In Tanks From Texas

Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division has begun shipping tankcar quantities of hydrogen cyanide from its installation at Texas City, Tex.

The move, according to the plastics unit, which has headquarters in Springfield, Mass., will be significant to firms "who must now depend upon more expensive cylinder shipments or metallic salts of HCN." The plastic division has been making the chemical at Texas City since 1952.

Koppers Recovery Swift at Follansbee

Koppers Company expects its coal chemicals plant at Follansbee, W. Va., to be back in full production by tomorrow (February 10)—a mere ten days after an explosion rocked the facility causing a fire and an estimated $1.5 million in damage.

The installation—operated by Koppers' tar products division—makes cresols, cresylic acids, naphthalene and phenol. The blast occurred in one tank of crude cresylates, and damage was limited to crude inventories. Finished coal chemicals were not affected.

In response to an OPD inquiry, a Koppers executive pointed out that a naphthalene fire would have been very difficult to control and would have put a severe crimp in domestic supplies.

Despite damage to the lead-in pipes and lines, the lime kiln (which needed "resetting") and to the caustic plant, the Follansbee installation was back to 80 percent operation within a matter of hours.

Koppers reported that the fire was quickly put under control and that damage was surprisingly small considering the vast amount of equipment contained in such a small area. There was no interruption of shipments out of the plant.

Sun Purchases Ampruf

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has bought the operations, trademark rights and certain assets of Ampruf Paint Company of New Jersey, East Paterson, N.J. Purchase amount was not disclosed by Sun. Ampruf will be operated as the Ampruf Paint Division of Sun.

Potassium Titanate Price Brought Down by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has cut the price of fibrous potassium titanate by $4.50 a pound.

Prices of the "lump" form, duPont says, will be slashed from $12 to $7.50 a pound, while loose fibers, fill, block, mats, and other forms will also be reduced $4.50 per pound.

The firm attributes the reduction to "rapid progress in production technology and improvements in semi-works operation."

The new material—development was announced by duPont last October—is being produced in development quantities at the firm's Newport, Del., plant.

The Week's Price Changes

Bergamot Oil, Copper Carbonate, Copper Sulfate Advanced. Cobalt Oxide, Riboflavin, dl-a-Tocopherol Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Bergamot oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Copper carbonate, 6/10c. per lb. (p. 34).
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 34).
cryst., dihydrate, ½c. per lb.
cryst., dried, ½c. per lb.
Cuprous, 7/10c. per lb
Copper hydrate, ¾c. per lb. (p. 34).
Copper metal, 1c. per lb. (p. 34).
Copper nitrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 34).
Copper oxide, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Copper sulfate, CP, ¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
Cryst., 25c. per lb.
Monohydrate, 40c. per cwt.
Tribasic, $1 per cwt.
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 55).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Tin, 1½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, 4/10c. to 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, 1c. to 3c. per lb. (p. 55).
Casein, imp., Arg., ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cobalt metal, 25c. per lb. (p. 34).
Cobalt oxide, 19c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 55).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 55).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, $28 per kilo (p. 40).
Riboflavin, USP, $4 per kilo (p. 40).
5-Phosphate-sodium, $2.80 per kilo (p. 40).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 55).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Inedible, ½c. per lb.
Thiamin, $4 per kilo (p. 40).
dl-a-Tocopherol, $35 per kilo (p. 40).
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, $32 per kilo (p. 40).
Tung oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 6, 1959	Jan. 30, 1959	Feb. 7, 1958
110.10	000.00	108.63

Silver Going Off Art Standard

The silver producers of the world, following a trade that dates back to ancient times, will be looking less and less to the traditional realms of the arts and more and more to the commonplace spheres of industry to find outlets for their precious metal in the future. Such is the prediction of Ralph L. Wilcox, assistant sales manager of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York.

Presenting his views at the National Western Mining Conference, Mr. Wilcox summed up the changing picture by making two points:

- "Most people still think of silver in terms of its intrinsic value as jewelry, silverware and coinage.
- "However, it has been modern industry with its scientific approach and ingenuity that finally recognized the true value of silver—its unique physical and chemical properties."

Mr. Wilcox told the group, meeting last week in Denver, Col., that the ceramic industry is a good customer of the silver producers. The ceramic makers use the metal in the form of silver carbonate or silver chloride for toning pink colors in preparing overglaze colors and to produce a yellow tinted pigment.

The use of silver as a catalyst could show substantial gains in the future, Mr. Wilcox said. This is the way he put it:

"Silver has been used for years as a catalyst in certain rather insignificant quantities. Recently, with the tremendous

—Continued on page 45

DIVISION MANAGER: J. Lawson Kennedy, appointed manager of the white oil sales division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York. He succeeds R. William Bjork, who has become associated with a New York securities firm but will continue with Sonneborn as an adviser.

Sohio Acrylonitrile Plant Set to Be Built in Spring

Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, has completed plans to break ground this spring on a new "multi-million dollar" acrylonitrile plant in Lima, Ohio.

The facility is expected to be completed by early 1960, Sohio said. Detailed design and construction for the plant have been contracted to Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Conoco Expands Abroad

Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex., over the weekend formed a Netherlands subsidiary in Rotterdam. To be known as Continental Oil Company (Nederland) N. V., the wholly-owned Conoco unit initially will emphasize the firm's petrochemical and specialty products.

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Vol. 175, No. 6, February 9, 1959. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at New York, N. Y. Subscription prices—United States and Possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $12.
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FARM CHEMICALS MANAGER: J. Watson Drake, named general manager for agricultural chemicals by Pennsalt of Washington, Tacoma, Wash., division of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation.

Monsanto Expanding Polyethylene Capacity

Look to Monsanto Chemical Company to make some deep inroads into the plastic-coated container field this year. The St. Louis, Mo., chemical maker has just begun construction of an expansion program that will push up its output of high-pressure polyethylene at the plastic division's Texas City, Tex., facility to some 100 million pounds per year.

A spokesman for Monsanto, H. K. Eckert, assistant general manager of the plastics division, says that the project is scheduled for completion in the third quarter of this year.

Mr. Eckert adds that this expansion telescopes the commercialization of several significant high-pressure technical advances. "These advances," he says, "are the outgrowth of original fundamental physical-chemical and engineering studies in polyolefin high-pressure technology first undertaken by Monsanto in 1949.

"They were pilot planted in two stages in Ohio and Texas City, starting in 1955, and were demonstrated on full scale in Texas City during 1957 and 1958."

E. S. Childs, Monsanto's polyethylene products sales manager, talking of the container field future, says new and potentially large uses for polyethylene indicate a continued rapid growth despite the fact that it will soon become the world's first billion-pound-a-year plastic.

He adds that many of the most promising uses for polyethylene are in the field of packaging, both retail and industrial, where polyethylene's properties and costs are making it a choice material for bottles, overwraps, bags and various types of coated packaging materials.

Dow Joins US-Australian Project on Petrochemicals

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and an Australian firm have been named as the latest members of a concerted US-Australian effort to create a petrochemical industry in the latter country (OPD, 2/2/59).

Dow and C. S. R. Chemicals Pty., Ltd., have formed CSR-Dow Pty., Ltd., for the purpose of constructing a styrene monomer plant near Melbourne. The new unit will be part of a $50 million complex announced earlier by the three firms participating with Dow and the Australian firm: Standard Vacuum Oil Company, its Australian affiliate, and the affiliate in that country of Union Carbide Corporation.

Gov't Research Money Jingles But Rumblings of Investigations Are Heard in the Background

Chemical and drug men, accustomed to hearing the jingle of money as Uncle Sam pours out the funds to them for research, are beginning to hearken to some new sounds in the background—and they aren't any sweet jinglings. They are the ominous rumblings of a movement that appears to be taking place within the government for the purpose of finding out just where all the money has been going. The first rumble came when the Fountain subcommittee of the house began to probe research spendings of the National Institutes of Health. Now comes another to herald a critical study of the synthetic rubber industry.

The latest probe, made for the patents subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee, is coupled with suggestions that an even better job could have been done if there had been a little more government supervision of the research and development work in synthetic rubber.

Synthetic Rubber From the Beginning

The study traces the development of the synthetic rubber industry, from its conception in the early days of World War II, to its ultimate disposal to private enterprise in the 1950's.

It was prepared for the subcommittee by Robert A. Solo, professor of economics at City College, New York, and is entitled "Synthetic Rubber: A Case Study in Technological Development under Government Direction."

Primary attention centers on the methods, especially in the research and development area and in dealing with the perplexing patent problems that arose. It concludes with suggested procedures and policies for avoiding similar mistakes in future programs of this type.

Throughout the study, the author stresses the prime need in such situations for a government staff that is competent to give wise direction and guidance on both the technological and social fronts—a competence that he says was often seriously lacking in the synthetic rubber program.

"This study," commented Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman of the subcommittee, "is far more than a historical review of an isolated, though important, episode in our industrial development. The synthetic rubber story reflects a government policy that was much more unique at that time than it is today.

"Here, for the first time, there was employed on a major scale a considered policy whereby an industry was created from scratch, carried through the re-

—*Continued on page 49*

Gulf Oil's Strike Effects Noted in Chemical Plants

By the end of last week, the entire American chemical complex was beginning to take stock of the strike at Gulf Oil Corporation's huge refinery in Port Arthur, Tex. Company and union stood deadlocked and the effects were beginning to reverberate in ever-widening circles.

One of the first to feel the blow was Gulf's new benzene-toluene-xylene plant, which is due to go on stream early in 1959. That installation is rated at 30 million gallons per year.

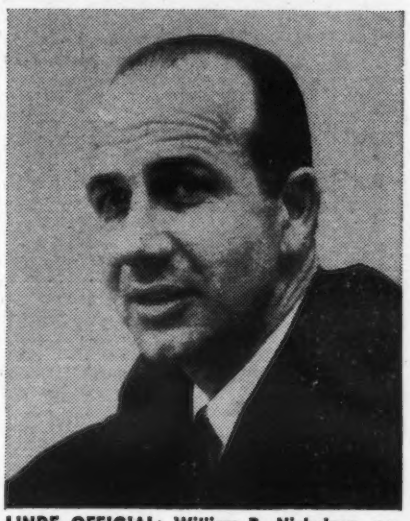
Another unit hard hit was Gulf's ethylene plant. This one is capable of 400 million pounds a year.

Also beginning to cast apprehensive glances towards Port Arthur were the synthetic rubber plants and the plastics factories which abound in that vicinity. Many of them get their raw materials from Gulf.

The petroleum business was affected in several states. At Port Arthur alone the processing of 275,000 barrels of petroleum a day was shut down.

"In the states of Alabama, Texas,

—*Continued on page 37*



LINDE OFFICIAL: William B. Nicholson, appointed a vice-president of Linde Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. He had been vice-president in charge of gas products.

TDI Output Slated For Boost by Mobay

Mobay Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has completed plans for a 50 percent expansion of production capacity for tolylene diisocyanate (TDI). This will be the second major expansion of Mobay's plant at New Martinsville, W.Va., since it went on stream in 1956 and will increase the capacity of its TDI facilities to 18 million pounds a year, Mobay says.

A similar 50 percent expansion was completed by the firm in the fall of 1958. Both are termed "incremental expansions" by Mobay to take full advantage of facilities provided in the original installation. This will permit the new facilities to be built in a minimum period of time, with completion scheduled for early 1960.

According to the Pittsburgh, Pa., company, the new expansion has been made necessary by an increase in demand for polyether foams for cushioning and filling applications by the automotive and furniture manufacturing industries in the past few months. (Mobay estimates present installed capacity for TDI in the US at 45 million pounds a year.)

Polyethylene Installation Is on Stream at Tuscola

Its polyethylene compounding plant at Tuscola, Ill., which has an initial capacity of 25 million pounds a year, is now on stream. So reports U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation.

The new plant will compound "Petrothene" polyethylene resin with carbon black and other additives to produce electrical and pipe resins. Production from the new facility will support USI's efforts to expand sales of polyethylene for use in electric wire insulation and plastic pipe.

P. A.'s Can See Modest Recovery From Recession

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The January reports of purchasing executives substantiate the opinions expressed last month that there is a reasonable basis for expecting a moderate recovery from the uncomfortable recession of a year ago. Again this month, however, the consensus does not reflect any emphatic optimism in most industries.

More new orders are being received by 46 percent of our members, compared with 32 percent in December, while 39 percent are in an unchanged position. There is a reduction to 15 percent from the 21 percent who listed fewer new orders a month ago.

Production Is Rising

The better new-order status ties in with the production figures for the month, with 42 percent of the committee reporting on the up side against 35 percent in December. The number of those indicating less production is reduced to 13 percent, from 19 percent last month.

Commodity prices are under no great pressures, either way, with most items available in completely adequate supply. In view of plentiful goods, 76 percent of the committee members continue either to contain or to reduce their stocks.

The double-barrelled special question for the month was directed toward a measurement of average employment for 1959, together with what roles automation and other labor-saving devices might play toward holding labor costs down.

Of those members responding, 47 percent think that employment will rise, 44 percent say no change, with 9 percent assuming less employment. There are 63 percent who believe automation will assist materially in holding down labor costs. In this area, many committee members warn, "Investigate carefully to be sure the end results will justify the costs."

In the pricing category, there seem to be no extreme pressures, either upward or downward. The survey reports this

—*Continued on page 50*

Mich. Chemical Says Price Forced Abandoning of DDT

Michigan Chemical Corporation has gotten out of the DDT market and plans to remain out "until the price becomes more favorable," it is disclosed in the firm's annual report.

The St. Louis, Mich., chemical concern has liquidated all inventories of finished DDT products and is now using some of the DDT plant equipment to make other things.

The company has high hopes for the magnesium oxide plant that's now going up at Port St. Joe, Fla. The facility, which is slated to begin operations in September, will produce high-purity chemical and refractory grades of magnesium oxide.

Its bromine operations, says Michigan Chemical, are going full tilt and demand, which has been good, is expected to continue on the upswing.

Rare earths fell off sharply in sales last year, as the firm expected. Although it is operating its rare earth compounds plant at a reduced rate, Michigan Chemical says its interest in chemical-metallurgical activities is as intense as ever.

Collier Is Expanding Capacity for Ammonia

Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, is expanding the capacity of its Brea, Calif., ammonia plant by 20 percent.

The expansion is expected to improve substantially the competitive position through lower unit cost ammonia. C. F. Braun & Co. engineered the plant changes and Ehrhart & Associates, Inc., is the contractor. Completion is scheduled for midyear.

Soviet Union Has Big Plans for East German Chemicals

The Soviet Union has some big plans for the East German chemical industry. It wants to see output doubled by 1965.

During the next three years, production is to increase by an average of 10 percent a year. The plan has been initiated by the Soviets as a part of their overall "individual concentration program" for the satellite states.

Some of the outstanding features of the East German chemical program have been set out in an article in the publication, *Die Welt*.

Long-term, large-scale financing will be in back of the program, says *Die Welt*.

Only one-quarter of the increased output will be obtained from new plant. The biggest single new unit will be a giant combine at Guben for the production of artificial fibers. A total output increase of 460 percent is planned by 1965.

The labor force should increase only from 250,000 to 262,000 in the next six years, but technical experience available in the Communist bloc will be pooled for the benefit of the East German Republic.

The Soviets, says *Die Welt*, have also promised direct financial aid to the East German chemical industry. The aid will be repaid by deliveries of chemical products between 1961 and 1965.

Coming in for special attention will be the plastics industry. An output of at least 280,000 tons of plastics a year is planned by 1965.

To make the entire program possible, the Soviet is prepared to supply oil direct by pipeline from the Ukraine, the report concludes.

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Pennsalt Looks to Europe

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, has some big things going for itself in Europe.

The first is the planned introduction of a line of specialty chemicals to the Common Market area, for which the company will expand its operations to include manufacturing, sales and technical service in Europe.

The second is the completing of an agreement with R. Cruickshank, Ltd., Birmingham, England, for the manufacture and distribution of metal processing chemicals in the United Kingdom.

The specialty chemicals operation will be handled by a subsidiary, Pennsalt International Corporation, S.A. That unit has just named two new vice-presidents: Dr. H. I. Cramer, who will continue to further the company's interest in foreign technological developments, and John C . Lum, who has been put in charge of the new European operations.

Initially, Pennsalt International will market chemical specialties for the metal processing, fabricating and finishing industries; will handle cleaners and sanitizers for the dairy and fod industries, and water treatment chemicals and laundry and dry cleaning products.

Headquarters for Pennsalt's European operation are in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Rumania's Overall Production Push Is Dubbed 'Chemical Five-Year Plan'

This is a big time for chemists and chemical makers in Rumania, for that country's Second Five-Year Plan is now running full-tilt and is devoting so much attention to the doings of the chemical industry that the overall national effort is being dubbed "The Chemical Five-Year Plan." Just how much attention the chemical people are getting through the plan is indicated by what they received last year from the state: an investment that amounted to a tidy 57 percent more than in the previous year.

PCI APPOINTEE: Robert W. Woollen, promoted to assistant treasurer and manager of the accounting department of Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., New Orleans, La. He will undertake responsibilities of the late A. L. Green, jr., who was comptroller.

To show just what the chemical industry is doing with that extra 57 percent, the Rumanian Chamber of Commerce, in its publication, *Foreign Trade*, reveals that as a result of the investments there were thirty new factories and factory sections scheduled for commission.

One Big Aim

The Rumanians have one aim for their chemical production during the Second Five-Year Plan, and that is to multiply it. They hope to increase the output of soda ash 4-fold and caustic soda 3.5 to 4 times, while for chlorine they have plans for a 4.5 to 5.5 increase.

Here are some other boosts they have in mind: sulfuric acid, 2.3 times; chemical fertilizers, 4.2 times; dyestuffs, 1.6 to 1.8 times and tires, 1.7 to 2 times.

The goal for chemical fertilizers, nearly non-existent in the past, will attain 500,000

—Continued on page 52

NACA Sets Meeting Date

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting October 21, 22 and 23 at the French Lick-Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Sodium, Chlorine Unit Completed by duPont

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has gone on stream with its new multimillion dollar sodium and chlorine unit at the firm's plant in Memphis, Tenn.

Completion of the unit boosts du Pont's capacity for the chemicals about 50 percent, it was added. Part of the additional chlorine capacity, du Pont says, will be used in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigments.

US Chemical Makers Advised To Use Money and Know-How O'Seas to Build World Trade

If the US chemical industry wants to survive the shifting trade winds of today's international market scene, it must put its two prime assets—industrial know-how and the investment dollar—to work in the right places. And the US must act now; tomorrow will be too late. So warns Fritz von Bergen, of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. von Bergen argues that the arrival upon the world trade mart of the two colossi—the European Common Market and the Soviet bloc—has assumed the proportions of a stolen march, and American chemical men are going to have to fight for every inch of world trade from now on.

CELANESE FISCAL MAN: David W. Chappuis, elected controller of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. He succeeds James H. Black, who was recently elected president of Fiber Industries, Inc., the polyester fiber company formed by Celanese and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain.

Speaking at the annual mid-winter conference of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in New York last week, Mr. von Bergen told the buyers that times have changed; that materials once imported overseas are now being manufactured in the countries that previously purchased our materials.

A Hand Is Essential

And it is essential to our continued existence as a world trade power to have a hand in the creation of the new industries. In respect to this, he advised, the American investment dollar is still one of the most powerful weapons in world trade.

This isn't to say that exports are on the way out, he added. On the contrary, exports as everything else in the US chemical picture, have been growing by leaps and bounds these past years. Citing statistics, he noted that "the average value of chemical exports for the five years, 1936-1940, was $153 million. By 1957, however, chemical exports reached $1.4 billion, an increase of 900 percent.

"Over this same period of time, chemical exports actually have increased at a greater rate than the overall exports, moving from 4 percent of our total exports to between 6 and 7 percent in 1957."

Exports, though, are not only one side of the trade picture, said Mr. von Bergen noting that as far as imports are con-

—Continued on page 63

S.B. Penick Consolidates Its Domestic Operations

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has consolidated its domestic operating activities into three divisions. The new units are:

The NYQ Chemical Division, which replaces the New York Quinine & Chemical Works Division and will include antibiotics as well as the present line of fine and industrial chemicals.

The botanical and allied products division, which encompasses the company's activities in botanicals and their derivatives; drug extracts; essential oils, flavor and perfume compounds; gums, and spices.

The farm chemical and insecticide division, which has added feed grade antibiotics to its previous list of specialized chemical and insecticide items.

Naugatuck to Open New Solid Fuel Lab

Naugatuck Chemical Division of US Rubber Company has nearly completed construction of a laboratory slated for research on solid fuels, propellants for limited-range military rockets and missiles, at its main plant in Naugatuck, Conn.

According to Naugatuck, the new unit, expected to be completed by the end of the month, will be used primarily for company-sponsored research on solid fuel components. For the past three years, the division says, it has been experimenting in this field.

MCA to Congress: Say 'Nyet'

Manufacturing Chemists' Association wants Uncle Sam to urge all the other nations in the free world to sign an agreement against the transfer of chemical plants and know-how to the Soviets. The senate and house foreign relations committees late last week received letters to that effect from MCA president John E. Hull.

Association Meetings

Air and Water Pollution Abatement Conference, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17-18.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., March 16-20.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Paper & Pulp Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 22-26.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 12-14.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting and panel discussion, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 10; symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, textile chemicals meeting, Dinkler Plaza hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 18-19.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 4-5.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 5-6.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 17-20.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15-17.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 25.

Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13-15.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 2-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 17.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 2-6.

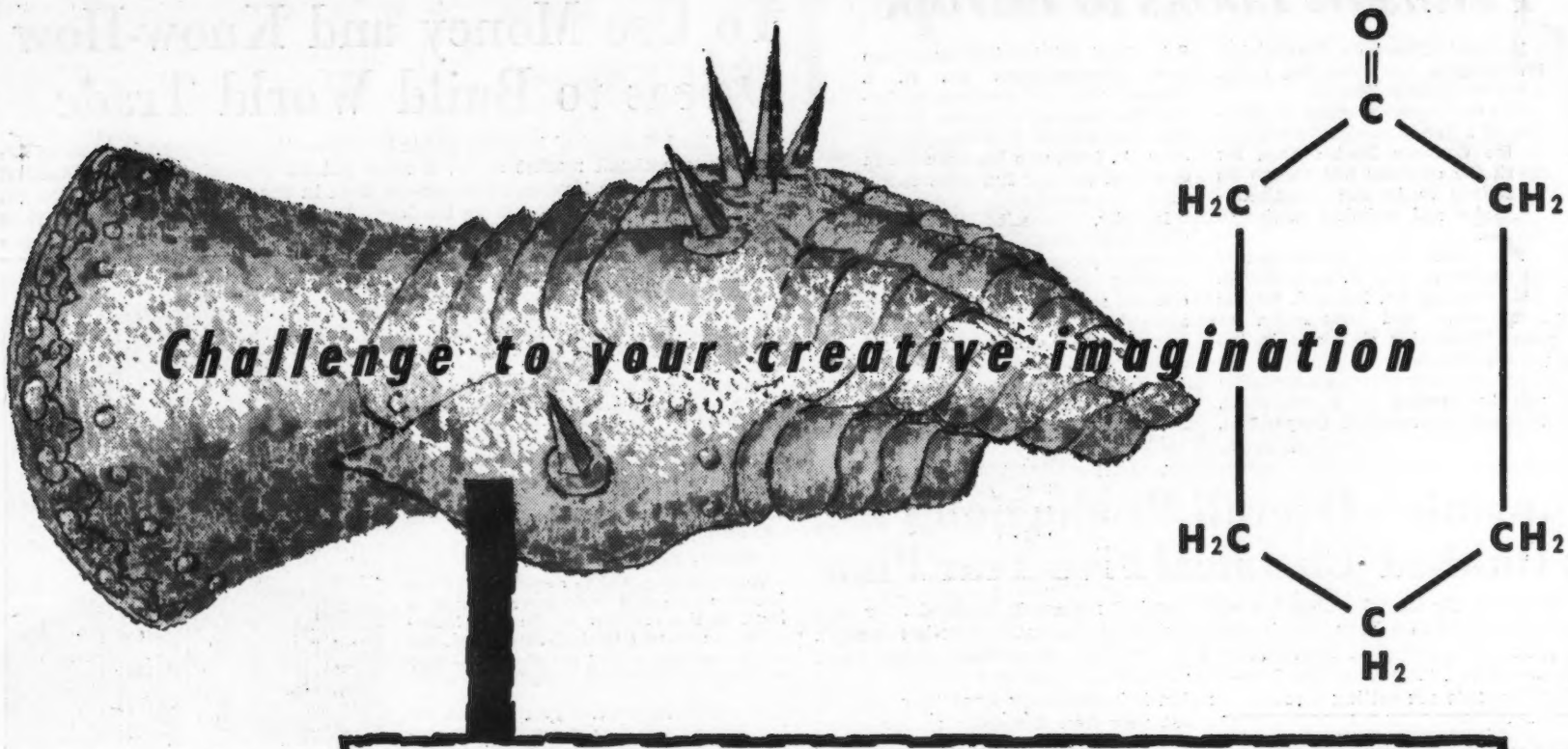
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Society of Plastics Industry, Pacific Coast section conference, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., March 26-27; Canadian conference, Windsor hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 6-7.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 10.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, annual convention, Commodore hotel, New York, February 22-26.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 6 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald .. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis .. lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver .. lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt .alld. E. of Denver .. lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver .. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver .. lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald .. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .. lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. lb. 2.38 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld .. lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld .. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .32¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works .. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l, works .. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32°, cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald .. ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis .. ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted .. lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies .. ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies .. ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms .. lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works .. ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms., lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton. 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price. ton. 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton. 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $16 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton. 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton. 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton. 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.65
Highly purif., cbys 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di basic, bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrocnloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms c.l., frt. all lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
secondary, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 —
dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. 17 —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .65 - .75
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.65
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .58 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 3.75 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls., dms. lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 55.50 - —
seconds, 200°-330°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —

in catalysts

in paints

in ceramics

in plastics

in inks

VANCORAM CHEMICALS

in synthetic fibers

in petroleum products

in glass

in mordants...

In these and many other applications Vancoram Vanadium Chemicals are growing rapidly in importance, because of their dependability and versatility.

You Can Depend On...

VANCORAM AMMONIUM METAVANADATE
(Technical Grade)
Analysis: NH_4VO_3—99% min.

VANCORAM VANADIUM PENTOXIDE
(Technical Grade—Air-dried)
Analysis: V_2O_5—83/86%
(Technical Grade—Fused Flake)
Analysis: V_2O_5—88/92%
(Purified Grade)
Analysis: V_2O_5—99.6% approx.
(C. P. Grade)
Analysis: V_2O_5—99.9% approx.

VANCORAM SODIUM ORTHOVANADATE
(Technical Grade—$Na_3VO_4 \times H_2O$)
Typical analysis: V_2O_5—approx. 26.75%
Na_2O—approx. 22.60%

VANCORAM SODIUM METAVANADATE
(Technical Grade)
Typical analysis: V_2O_5—61.40%
Na_2O—20.90%

VANADIUM CHLORIDE—Syrupy—C.P.
Analysis: $V_2O_2Cl_4 \cdot 5H_2O$—approx. 82.00%

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Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs, c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls, c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms, c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, chys, c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
chys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, Nat. Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns, dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .58
Central American, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Refd., USP bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .60 - .62
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .25 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Belladonna root, bls lb. .40 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, chys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., chys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
chys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
chys, smaller lots, frt., equald. lb. .23 - —

Benzoyl chloride, chys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
chys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd, Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., chys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. 22½ - 25½
chys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal chys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.13.00 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.73 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —

Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .53
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton.145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .43 - .50

NEW AMP FLOOR WAX EMULSIONS

Develop Water Resistance Fast!

Cost Less!

A new method for using 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol in floor wax emulsions, developed by CSC's Research Department, has opened the way for a greatly improved product. The new method consists of slightly reducing the AMP content and incorporating aqua ammonia. The result: wax with excellent water resistance which develops very rapidly after the wax film is laid down.

In addition to the rapid development of water resistance with the new AMP-ammonia formulations, considerable savings in costs may be expected since less AMP is required. Other performance characteristics of the AMP-ammonia formulations such as shelf-life, freeze-thaw resistance, leveling, and gloss were fully equal to the best commercial formulations.

Proved By Performance Tests

In a series of tests, the new AMP-ammonia formulation attained "excellent water resistance" in less than *two-thirds the time* required, and at *one-third the cost for amine* when compared with a typical formulation using morpholine. A new technical data sheet describing these and other tests made with typical commercial formulations is available on request.

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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.67.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.160.00 - —
Boric Acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton.185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
gran., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.29 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ton.141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

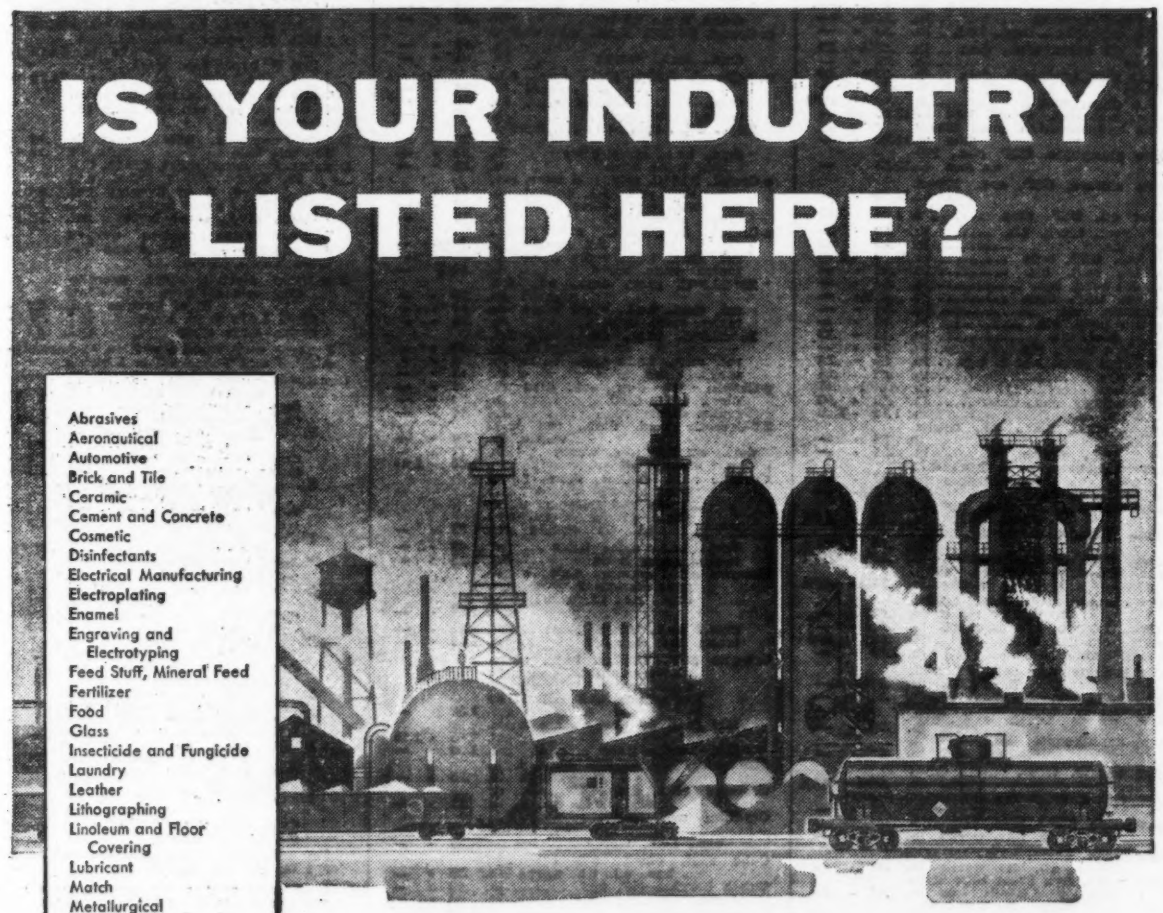
Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bb'ls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt, equald. ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots lb. .78½ - —
USP, ton-lots lb. .66½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP powd. cs.; 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 -11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, dms. lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
Carbon disulfide, 5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis. lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A". lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.05 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
Carnauba wax, north country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18½ - —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .27½ - .28
"C," bls. lb. .27 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .27½ - .28
"C," bls. lb. .27 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2560 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .38 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E. lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .63 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —

Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms, c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 67.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.55 - 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., t.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., t.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tech flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.03 - —
dms., t.l.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½ - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31¼ - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½ - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow broken bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs. lb. .76 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. .89 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 35.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.65
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, fine gran bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .54 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 6.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Imp., airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

IS YOUR INDUSTRY LISTED HERE?



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Lubricant
Match
Metallurgical
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Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .73 - .78
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .18¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .26½- .29
tanks lb. .24 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09¼- .09¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.45
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.50 - 31.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .32¼- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .45¼- —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .45 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1880- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.40 -14.90
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.25 - —
Copper sulfate tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.27.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.28.40 -31.40
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.260.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. lb.255.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08¼- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude tanks, works lb. .11⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1710- .1735
tanks lb. .1510- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP kilo or more gram 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.70.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11 - .11¼
tanks, Valley lb. .10¾- .10⅞
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10¾- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .21 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal .33 - .35
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per ballon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys. dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs. lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P. paper bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P. paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Special anhyd., al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .79 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms. dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —

Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	1.20	- —
Digitoxin, USP, bots.	gram.	4.00	- 4.50
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.32¾	- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	- .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14	- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.64	- —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.05	- —
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.05	- —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.53	- —
tech., dms.	lb.	1.09	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.32½	- —
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E.	lb.	.10	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals	lb.	.25½	- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.25	- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	- .63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	- —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23¾	- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	- —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.12	- —
Dillseed oil, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.10	- 4.10
D-methyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	4.85	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	- —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29	- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	- —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	- —
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.38	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	- —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	- —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works.	lb.	.34	- .39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	- —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.75	- —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	- —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.	lb.	.22	- —
89° C., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15	- —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld E.	lb.	.20	- —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	- —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.11	- —
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23	- —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.40	- —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29	- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼	- —
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼	- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.30	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28	- —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38	- —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.39	- —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.59	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79	- —
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	- —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.16	- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.65	- .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	- —
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¾	- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.49	- —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.00	- 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	- —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69	- —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld.	lb.	.70	- —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	- —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.137	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.147	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114	- —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt alld.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher			

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	- 4.35
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

11110 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	- —
13390 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	- —
14025 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	- —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.52	- —
14645 Chrome black T	lb.	.73	- —
14720 Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	- —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79	- —
15575 Orange RR	lb.	.94	- —
15620 Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	- —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
16150 Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	- —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	- —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	- —
17590 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	- —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	- —
18050 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	- —
18055 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	- —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	- —
19140 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	- —

IF YOU MAKE HERBICIDES

PESTICIDES ANIMAL FEEDS

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FOR THESE BASIC CHEMICALS

For information, samples or specifications on any of the Eastman basic chemicals for use in herbicide, pesticide and feed production, write to any of the sales offices listed below.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

Herbicides and Pesticides

acetic acid
propionic acid
n-butyric acid
isobutyric acid
2-ethyl hexoic acid
2-ethyl isohexoic acid
ethyl alcohol
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethyl isohexyl alcohol
2-ethyl hexyl alcohol
isobutyronitrile
manganese sulphate (Tecmangam)
triethyl phosphate

Animal Feeds

Tenox BHT—Agricultural Grade: A form of BHT specially prepared for feed use—free-flowing, non-dusting, and granulated in a particle size comparable to that of other feed components. Protects vitamin content of feeds, improves pigmentation and protects chicks against deficiency diseases such as encephalomalacia.

Tecmangam: Contains 75-78% manganese sulphate. Completely soluble and readily assimilated, Tecmangam is an ideal source of manganese for feeds. In manganese-deficient areas, Tecmangam can be added to fertilizer to supply this essential element.

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Dyes, Coaltar—Ethylene Dichloride

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.40	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	—
23500	Red, 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.69	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.11	—
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.19	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	—
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	—
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	—
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.02	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	—
42650	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.25	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
53185	Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.38	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
59700	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
59710	Orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.70	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	—
61570	Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	3.53	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.78	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.92	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

12140	Oil Scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
11160	Oil yellow T	lb.	2.79	—
12055	Oil orange 7078-V	lb.	5.87	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.76	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base	lb.	6.13	—

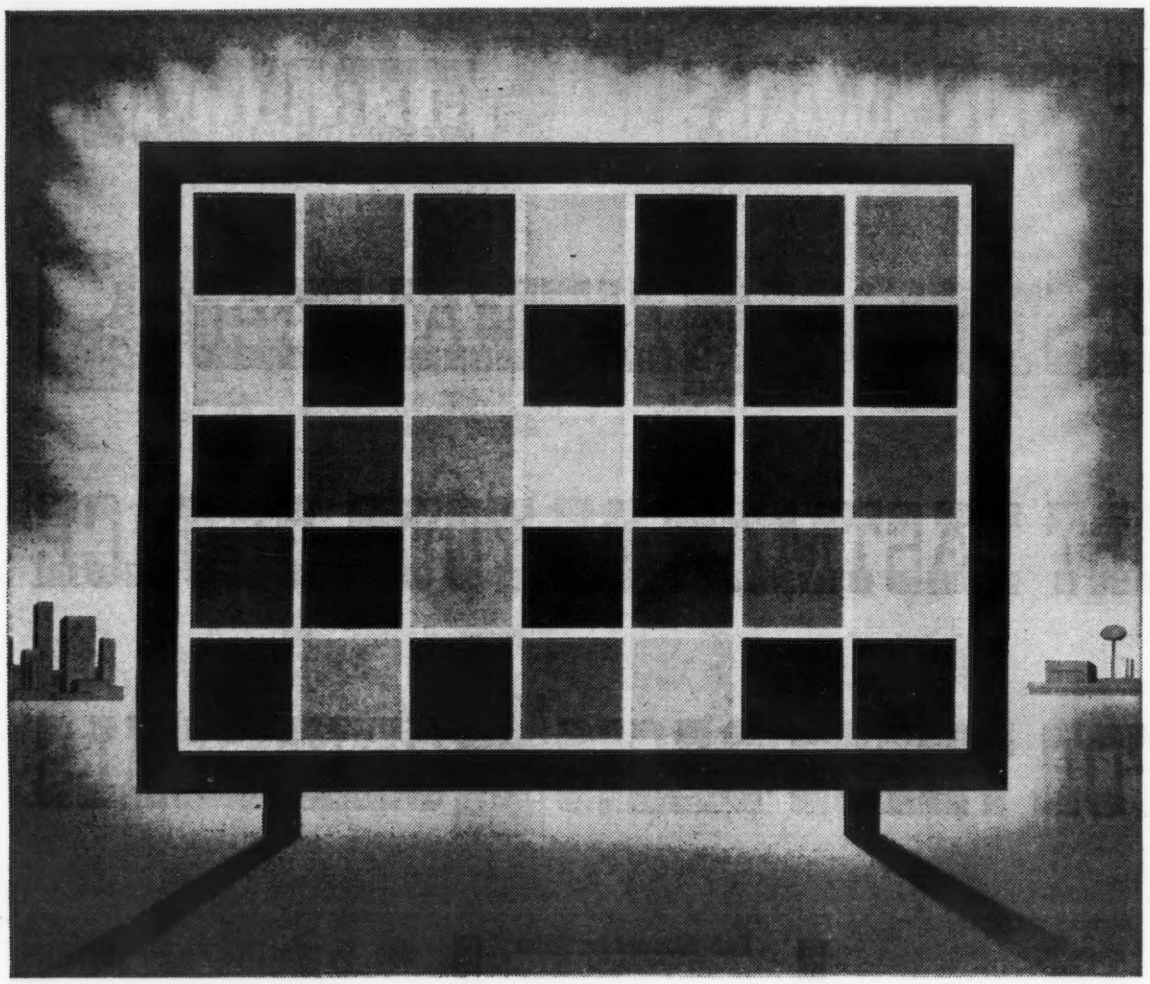
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.

	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb.	4.62	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078-V	lb.	1.25	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Elm bark, grinding bls.	lb.	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	42.00	48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	3.44	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms.	oz.	.60	.80
Powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.80

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.58	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	87.75	—
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,			
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.68	20.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.47	—
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.80	21.86
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.75	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.43½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.	lb.	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.34½	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies).			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21¼	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.20	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.44½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			



How Shell Chemical serves the surface coating industry

Shell Chemical has maintained for many years an active program of practical and theoretical research in oxygenated solvents and Epon® resins for surface coatings.

The result has been a better understanding of the effect of solvents on film formers—leading to superior performance and greater economy in surface coating formulations.

Epon resins are still another important outgrowth of Shell research. Surface coatings based on Epon resins are among the hardest, toughest, and most resistant to the attack of chemicals and corrosion ever developed.

Shell Chemical's Technical Service Laboratory offers you assistance in solving surface coating formulation problems. Write or phone your nearest Shell Chemical district office if we can be of assistance.

Acetone
Bisphenol-A
Diacetone Alcohol
Di-Tertiary Butyl Peroxide
Epon® Resins
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Glycerine
Hexylene Glycol
Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether
Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Neosol® Proprietary Solvent
p-Tertiary Butyl Benzoic Acid
Secondary Butyl Alcohol

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

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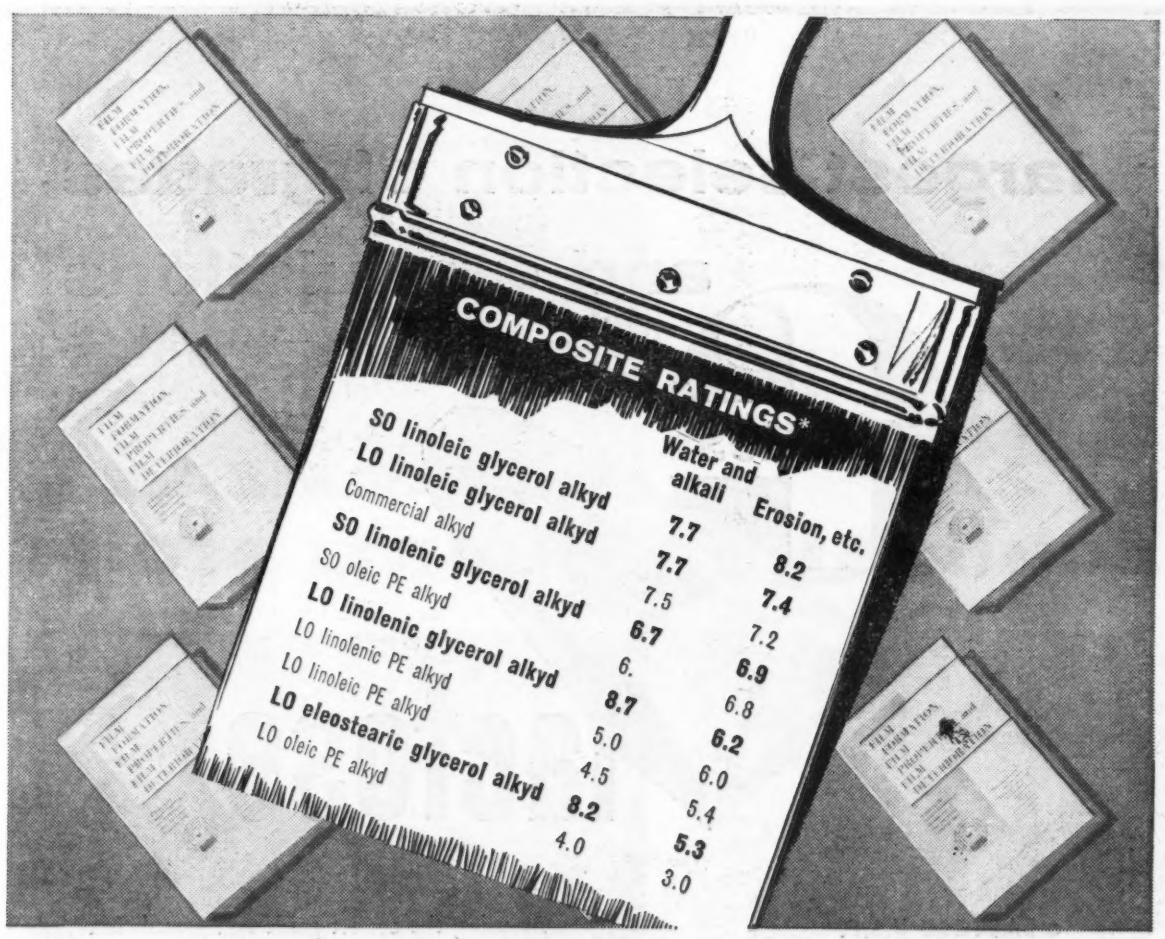
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis,	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over	lb.	6.75	—
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.95	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms	lb.	.50	.95
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	.57	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms	lb.	1.65	2.25
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works	lb.	2.30	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	2.95
Fennel seed Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
French, light, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.22½	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs	lb.	.20	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	—
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.25	6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.75	7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.00	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28¼	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.72	.75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.79	—
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	35.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	4.25
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.75	4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.85	4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1350	.1400
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1580	.1630
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1200	.1250
tanks	lb.	.1050	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17½	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	162.00	164.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	158.00	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more	gram.	.44	—
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	44.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0645	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0380	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0670	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0350	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works,	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fil. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point	ton.	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.27¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21¼	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.75	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz.	4.75	6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.54	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.71	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.74	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.83	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.22	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	.32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90	3.00
Standard, cns., dms	lb.	2.05	3.40
soap grade, dms	lb.	1.10	1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	17.00	18.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	18.00	19.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.00	2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	10.50	14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	5.00	5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts.	lb.	8.75	10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs	lb.	.41	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.14	—
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.85	—
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots,	gram.	.15	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18¾	Nom.
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17½	Nom.
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f.	lb.	.17	Nom.



Glycerol alkyds again achieve top ratings

The composite ratings above are fresh evidence of the importance of Glycerine in alkyd resins for paints. They appear in the recently published book, "Film Formation, Film Properties, and Film Deterioration." Judge them for yourself:

Values in the column at right are a composite of figures assigned to gloss, appearance (chalking and failure), loss in weight, hardness and abrasion resistance.

Values in the column at left are combined quality ratings from water and alkali immersion tests.

Glycerine has manufacturing as well as filming advantages. Its structure simplifies cooking. Its liquid state simplifies handling. We'd like to send you our 20-page booklet: "Glycerine Terms, Tests and Technical Data." Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

*From page 394, "Film Formation, Film Properties, and Film Deterioration, A Study by the Research Committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs."

Properties

HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY

SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY

NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY

TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH...

Glycerine

Applications

HUMECTANT • CARRIER

SOLVENT • LUBRICANT

SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT

ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾ - —

Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —

Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —

Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).

Glycerol (see Glycerine).

Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 3.00 - —

Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75

Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

Grease, white, choice all nog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜ - .07½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾ - .06⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - .18¼
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾ - .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, USP, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis. ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 6.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼ - —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —

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- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

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WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A world-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. .....oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypophosphorus acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms ..... lb 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs. ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, reg., dom., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, reg., imp., British, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formiate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more. kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. ..... gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .44 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. ..... lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .63 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - —

J

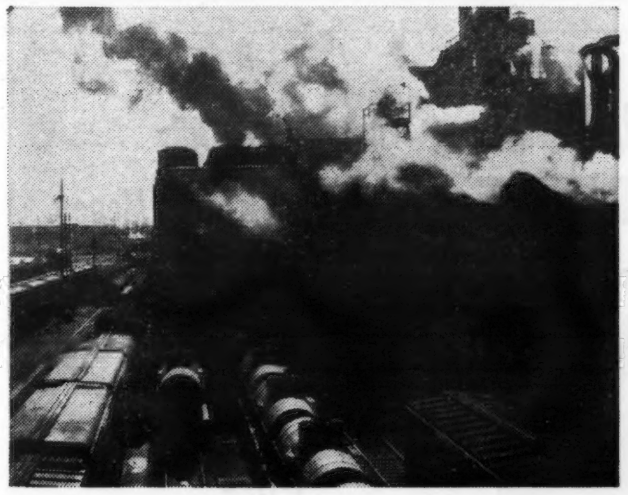
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms. .... lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.23 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax Los Angeles gal. .174 —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1437.5 —
tanks, Houston, Tex ... gal. .16 —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .1789 .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839 .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb, .1889- .2840
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works .... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, ferment, grade, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works .... lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. 23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..... lb. .09¼- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. 35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. ..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33¼- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .25 - .40
Select., bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.85



Hydroxide-
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Carbonate
Chloride
Fluoride
Bromide
Hydride
Stearate
Citrate
...and the
metal

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FOOTE LITHIUM COMPOUNDS

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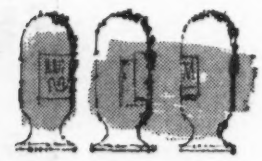
Propyl
Perchlorate
Diphenyl
Nitrate
Oxide
Sulfite
Borate
Sulfate
Chromate
Molybdate

Available in Experimental Quantities



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Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more lb. .26½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .36½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180-
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead, basic silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.15
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Lime, chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.80
West Indian, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.80 - 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.20 - 4.90
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 76.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 76.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1730- .1755
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York lb. .1430- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
Lithium carbonate, tech., dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
No. 2 whole, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.85 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 12.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald. lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 - .53
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain bulk c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works. lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .36 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots. lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works. lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works. lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¾ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb 7 72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 218.00 -223.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolyienediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.03 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —

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Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.33 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1650- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1750- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey,, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12¾- .13¼
tanks, New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.55 - 5.65
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .06¾- .08
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .27 - .29½
tanks lb. .26⅜- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —

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IN CANADA: Dominion Aniline & Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04¾- .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 6-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., cms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.70 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 11.25 -15.75
West Indian, cns lb. 11.25 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —

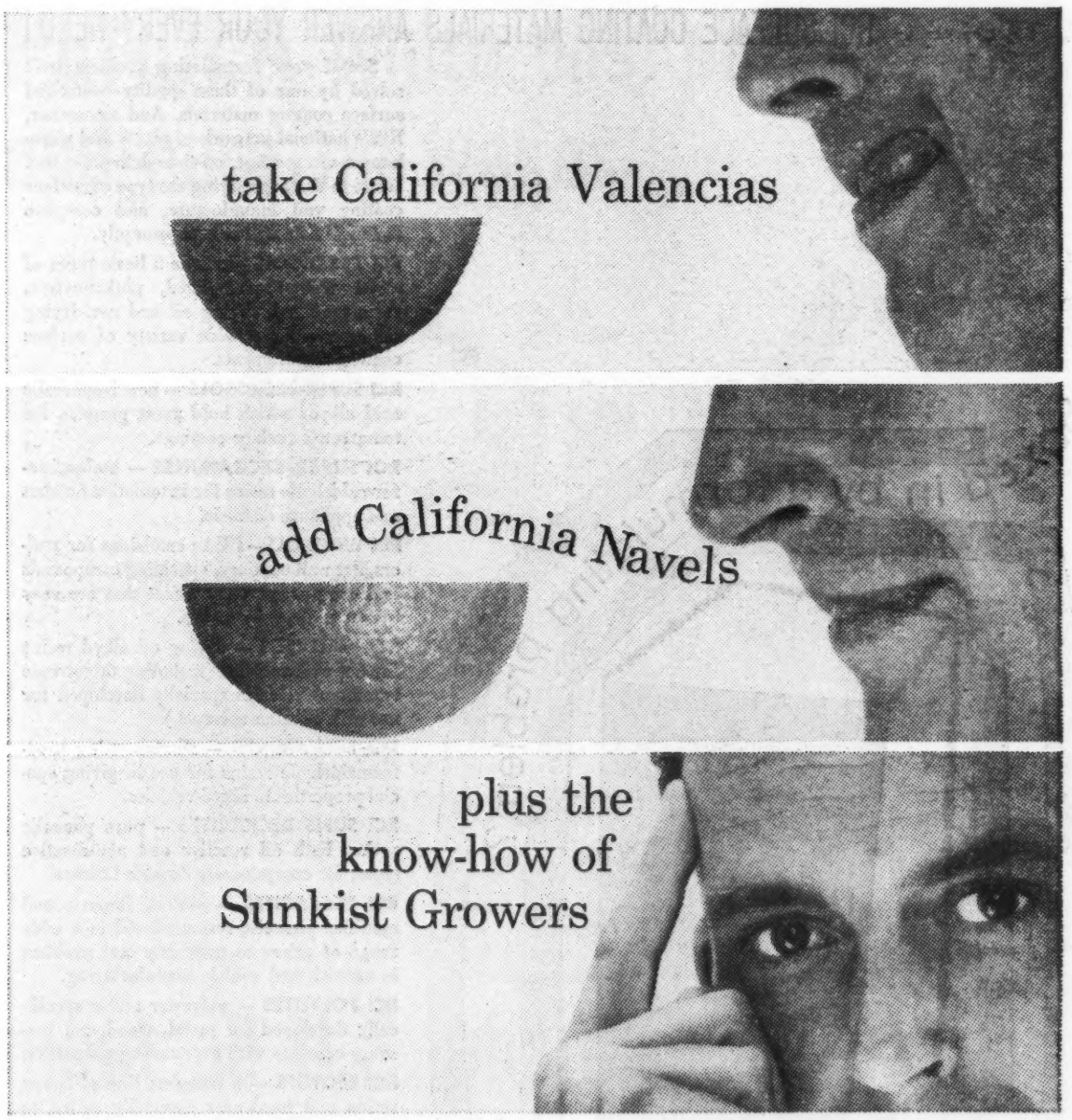
O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .37 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.20 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.35 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .30 - .33



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Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. ..... gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .78 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .83 - .88
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

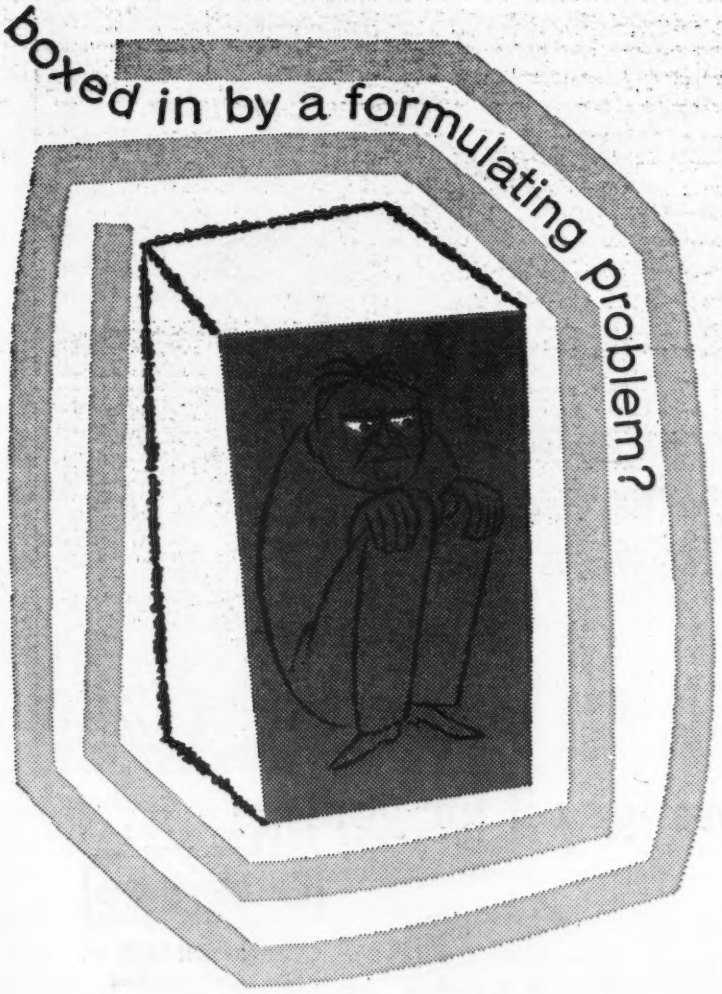
Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks ..... lb. .1150 —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. ..... lb. .15¾ - .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾ - .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd. ..... lb. 850 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F. ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½ - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., t.l., frt alld. o. .84 —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 63.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .11¾ - —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .17¼ - .17½
tanks ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk. 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½ - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. ..... lb. .23½ - —
black, Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .23½ - —
black, Sarawak, bgs. ..... lb. .23½ - —
Pepper, red, Funtuas, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Gondars, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .43 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.60
Redist, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.65
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾ - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05½ - —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½ - —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½ - —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅛ - —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅝ - —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06¾ - —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½ - —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½ - .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —

RCI SURFACE COATING MATERIALS ANSWER YOUR EVERY NEED!



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RCI BECKOSOLS—include 5 basic types of alkyd resins: phenolated, phthalic-free, rosin modified, drying oil and non-drying oil types—for a wide variety of surface coating requirements.

RCI SUPER-BECKOSOLS — new isophthalic acid alkyds which hold great promise for tomorrow's surface coatings.

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RCI WALLPOLS—PVAc emulsions for sealers, flat wall coatings, spackling compounds and exterior masonry paints that are easy to formulate, easy to use.

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RCI EPOTUFS — a complete line of epoxy resins and hardeners especially suited to production of corrosion resistant metal coatings. Choose either liquid resins or resin solids in solution. Esters available, too.

RCI ACRYLICS — acrylic emulsions for the manufacture of aqueous architectural and industrial finishes.

RCI STYRESOLS—styrenated alkyd resins. **BECKOLINS**—synthetic oils. **KOPOLS**—processed Congo copals. **SYNTHE-COPALS** — ester gums. **PENTACITES**—pentaerythritol resins. **BECKOPOLS**—high melt point modified phenolic resins. **LUSTRASOLS** — acrylic solutions for industrial finishes.

IMPORTANT: orders for RCI resins, chemicals and colors can often be combined to earn applicable quantity prices.

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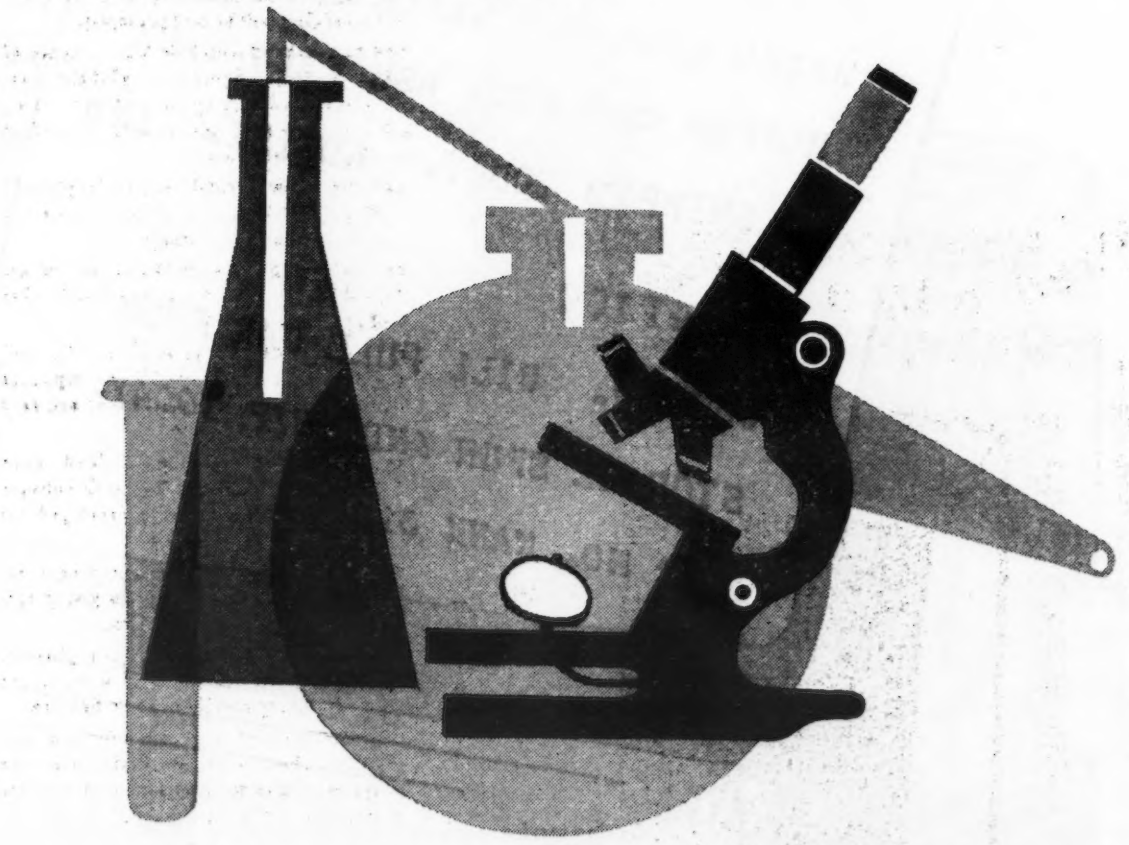
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
dms., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.63
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .42½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.30
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼ - .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ - .23
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref. cyls., works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines: long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15¼
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 - .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550 - .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .43¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .413 - .423
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .83 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .63 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .49 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634 - —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .0743 - —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .41¼ - —
Refd., dms., incl. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .36½ - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works lb. 51.00 - 55.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch bgs. lb. .22½ - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .19¾ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20½ - .21
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18½ - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —

PENOLA white oils, petrolatums and paraffin waxes



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Potassium Acetate—Pyrethrum Oleoresin

Potassium acetate, NF, dms. ... lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - 34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —

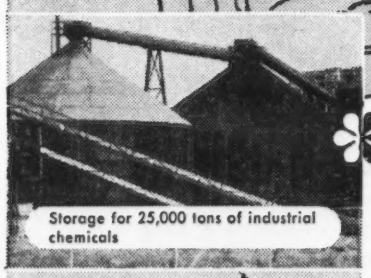
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb .20 - .22
gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —

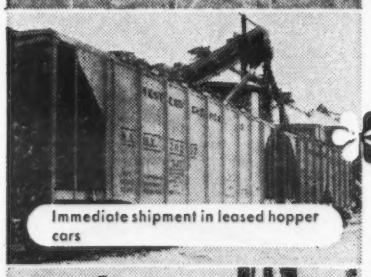
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 25.60 -27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00

Potassium nitrate, NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .784 - .857
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works .... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. ..gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. ....gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. ...gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., t a n k s, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ..... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor. gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more..kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots..... lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots .... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ..... ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 b a s i s (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc o d o r l e s s base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.95
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif, 20% dms., works.... lb. 10.00 -10.10

West End "fills the order"...

TO PLANT 9/11 2:35 P M
HAZCO URGENTLY NEEDS EXTRA
HOPPER CAR SODA ASH FROM TANK
6 SHIPPED TODAY. ADVISE. END
TO OFFICE
CAN DO. WILL PULL CAR FROM
STORAGE SPUR AND SHIP TODAY.
CAR NO. NAHX 31078.


Storage for 25,000 tons of industrial chemicals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Meeting service requirements to the letter and producing superior soda ash of consistently accurate particle size and chemical analysis are the essentials to which the West End organization is uniquely geared. A system of rapid communications linking our sales office in Oakland with our production, technical and shipping departments at the desert plant site permits each department head to have a complete understanding of the customer's individual requirements and to make firm commitments or provide the desired information promptly.

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WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

DIVISION OF Stauffer STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo. 190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP. bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo 25.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½ - .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½ - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .239 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½ - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15¼ - .15¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine)
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

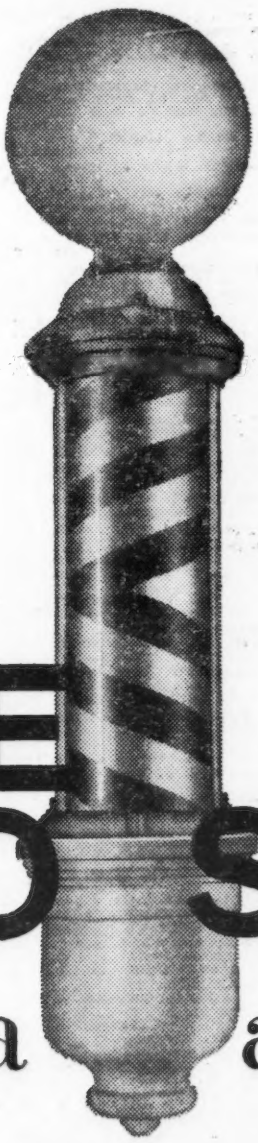
Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 43.00 - 46.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. lb .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., bulgarian bots oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 - 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.35
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, 5% dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .1875 - —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Saccharin, USP, powd., soluble in soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.63 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.93
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785 - .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .93
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns. lb. .14 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.23 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½ - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½ - —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½ - —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53½ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½ - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .63 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.50 - 14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .58 - .75
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .83 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - 15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms. c.l., works. lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71½ - —
Purified, dms. c.l., works lb. .65½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½% dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½ - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs. lb. .24½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .43 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90⅝ - —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .93½ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .94 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼ - —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¾ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .67¾ - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .67¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 - 60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —



TIME TO SHAVE your soda ash costs

EVERY $6,400 YOU SAVE IN PROCESSING OR MANUFACTURING IS WORTH A $100,000 ORDER

This is a startling fact that calls for careful heeding by every businessman.

Pretax earnings average 6.4% or $6,400 on each $100,000 of product you sell, after raw materials, sales expenses, overhead and miscellaneous are deducted.*

Every time you save $6,400 in your processing or manufacturing costs, it is the equivalent of your net on a $100,000 order.

A re-evaluation of your soda ash purchases may reveal appreciable savings. Here are a few factors to consider: (1) Columbia-Southern may develop, through a study of your operations, potential savings in your converting from bag to bulk purchases.

(2) Savings also may become apparent in a study of Columbia-Southern's three Soda Ash plant locations, selected for maximum delivery efforts.

(3) Further possibilities may exist through the kind of help Columbia-Southern can give you in specialized technical assistance and in recommendations for profitable handling and storage procedures.

If you haven't carefully appraised your soda ash purchases within the past few years, we suggest that you call today at any of the fourteen Columbia-Southern District Sales Offices for prompt and helpful information.

*Based on Manufacturing Corporation Statistics for first half of 1958.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company • One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, San Francisco. IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis.100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works,. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram. bots. ..... kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
Sodium benzoate, USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. ... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide ½c. higher
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 29-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .18¾- —
tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. .. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .24¾- —

Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05 lb. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works.ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex. whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .96 - 1.11
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., ... lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton.41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states: E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid. 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .642 - .702
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 49% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works ... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-354°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-340°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-232°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 54°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works ... lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.56.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09¼- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¼- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. .. lb. .1355- .1380
tanks ..... lb. .1155- —
Clarified, dms. ..... lb. .1305- .1330
tanks ..... lb. .1105- —
Salad, dms. ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks ..... lb. .11½- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., tanks ..... lb. .18 - .20½
S. D., dms ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks ..... lb. .16¾- .19¼
Soybean pitch, dms., works .... lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate ens. ..... oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. ..... lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1525- .16
tanks ..... lb. .1350- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. ..... lb. .1425- .15
tanks ..... lb. .1250- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. .... lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil ens., dms. ..... lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls .... lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .812 - .834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. ..... lb 1.08½- 1.09½
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.007 - 1.262
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87 - .88
Stannous sulfate, dms., works.... lb. 1.062 - 1.082
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, crude (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .16 - —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .12875- —
Chicago ..... g.l. .20 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .299 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax ..... gal. .23½- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .199 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .05 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk ..gram. .05 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works .... lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. .. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. ..... lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ...lb. .172 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis ....lb. .127 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot .... lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. ..... kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. . kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. ..... kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms. ..... kilo.18 75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 - —
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms 100 lbs.16 25 -17.25
NF X, microcrystals, dms. .. kilo 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, powd., dms. ..... kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
kilo. 2.85 - 3.30

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

Feb. ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1959

Polyethylene Properties Of Great Value to Labs Handling Radioisotopes

Polyethylene's properties of radiation-resistance, chemical inertness and physical toughness are proving invaluable to a fast-growing group of chemists and engineers who work with radioactive isotopes in the laboratory.

Contamination—its prevention and elimination—is of course the greatest concern of those who work with radioactive materials. Polyethylene reduces the problem in a number of ways. It is nonionic—will not pick up or transmit stray ions readily. It is nonporous and chemically inert—so can be cleaned easily. Polyethylene containers, equipment and furnishings are generally one-piece moldings—eliminating cracks and joints which might trap radioactive particles.

A highly radiation-resistant material, polyethylene can take doses up to six megaroentgens without degradation. In fact, low doses of radiation have been used to improve the heat resistance of this plastic. Polyethylene has even been employed as a secondary shielding for neutrons which penetrate lead.

Polyethylene makers are looking forward to a fast-growing market for their products in the lab—and perhaps even in the plant—as radioactive materials become increasingly available for industrial use.

New Safety Data Sheet Out on Phosphoric Acid

Properties and safe-handling practices for phosphoric acid have been compiled in a new safety reference booklet now available from MCA at nominal cost. The 14-page booklet covers hazards and their control, employee safety, fire fighting, handling and storage, equipment cleaning and repairing, waste disposal, health measures and first aid.

As a producer of wet process phosphoric acid, U.S.I. can supply further data on individual safety requirements for specific uses.

Zirconium Valve Stems Prove Ideal for Acid Service at Mallory-Sharon

After 14 months in acid service, 40 zirconium-stemmed control valves are still operating without a single stem failure at the Mallory-Sharon zirconium plant, Ashtabula, Ohio.

The valves are used in all concentrations of hydrochloric and sulfuric acids, raffinate, acidified hexone, solutions of ammonium thiocyanate and thiocyanic acid, and other solutions. Mallory-Sharon engineers say they have proved excellent in every way—requiring very little maintenance or operator attention.

Designed by an instrument engineer at U.S.I. (one-third owner of Mallory-Sharon Metals), the valves were custom-fabricated

MORE

Finely-Divided Sodium Lowers Costs, Improves Yields in Broad Range of Chemical Reactions

Many New Products, New Processes Made Possible Through Development of Finely-Divided Sodium Techniques.

Sodium in the form of dispersions is offering important advantages in many chemical processes today. It provides a reliable mechanism for controlling reaction speed. It makes possible the addition of immediately available sodium at a desired rate, thereby giving better control of reaction conditions. Many chemicals can now be produced in larger yields, in shorter time and at lower cost than has been possible with other materials or other methods.

Dispersions for Claisen Condensation

In Claisen condensation reactions, sodium dispersions give high yields and fast reaction rates in the production of such compounds as ethylacetoacetate, ethylbenzoylacetate and ethylsodiumoxalacetate. In the condensation of ethylacetate to ethylacetoacetate, for example, a combination of highly dispersed sodium and increased temperature gives practically quantitative yields of acetoacetic ester, based on sodium. The use of this technique eliminates the time-consuming preparation of sodium ethylate.

Organosodium Compounds

Finely-divided sodium now offers a simple, economical route to many old and new compounds of the organosodium type (containing direct carbon-to-sodium bond). These compounds are obtained by halogen replacement, hydrogen substitution or addition.

MORE

Using halogen replacement,

Commercial reactions using sodium dispersions are run in conventional equipment like this jacketed kettle.

Use of Chemical Milling Grows in Metalworking

Many metalworkers are now using chemicals to etch out complex metal shapes to very close tolerances. Large amounts of metal over wide areas, to a depth of about one inch maximum, can be removed economically by this technique on jobs where conventional machining operations would be difficult and costly, or sometimes impossible.

First the entire metal part is coated with a masking compound and allowed to dry. Using a sharp-bladed knife to cut through the cured mask, and a suitable template to guide the knife, the design is transferred to the part. The mask is then peeled from those areas to be chemically milled, and the part is dipped in or sprayed with a chemical solution to etch away the unmasked areas. Caustic soda is one of the major constituents in the etchant to mill aluminum. Magnesium, titanium and stainless steel are chemically milled in acid mixtures which typically are blends of sulfuric, nitric, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids.

Chemical milling has been applied successfully on a mass production basis to aluminum, magnesium, titanium, mag-thorium, Inconels, Monels, carbon steels and steel superalloys. It is used widely in the aircraft and missile fields where great weight savings can be achieved over machine milling. Both castings and forgings have been shaped by chemical means. Electronic circuits, steel shipping containers, pump impellers, radar aerials and decorative paneling are among the products outside the aviation field to which chemical milling has been applied.

Sodium Coolant from Reactors Studied for Use In Radiation Processing

The Atomic Energy Commission has contracted for a feasibility study on using the sodium reactor coolant at the Hallam Nuclear Power Facility as a high-level radiation source for industrial processing. The study will investigate the technical feasibility of using the radioactive sodium coolant for industrial radiation processing and of integrating such a radiation processing plant with the nuclear power facility being built at Hallam, Nebraska. Included will be a preliminary design study for the radiation processing plant.

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Feb. ★

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

★ 1959

CONTINUED

Sodium

the U.S.I. laboratories have developed a new route to Grignard reagents as follows:

(a) $RCl + 2Na \longrightarrow RNa + NaCl$

(b) $RNa + MgCl_2 \longrightarrow RMgCl + NaCl$

Sodium is a less expensive starting material than magnesium, and less hazardous hydrocarbons can be substituted for ether as a solvent. In addition, higher yields are obtained with the sodium process.

Another halogen replacement reaction employs chlorobenzene in a sodium dispersion to yield phenylsodium, which can be reacted with toluene in a hydrogen substitution reaction to give benzylsodium. Phenylsodium, benzylsodium and many other organosodium compounds can be reacted with metallic halides such as $AlCl_3$, BCl_3, etc. to yield corresponding organometallic compounds.

Further details on the syntheses possible with organosodium compounds are given in U.S.I.'s free booklet "Sodium Dispersions".

Other Uses for Sodium Dispersions

A suspension of sodium hydride in mineral oil is easily produced by treating a sodium dispersion with hydrogen gas at 250-325°C and 200-500 psi hydrogen pressure.

Sodium dispersions are used to reduce nitriles to amines, ketones to alcohols, metal halides to finely-divided metals, esters to acyloins. They are employed to prepare sodamide and sodium acetylide. These reactions represent only a portion of the possible applications for sodium in finely-divided form.

Sodium Removes Impurities

Finely-divided forms of sodium are also being used to remove impurities from petroleum fractions and other hydrocarbons that do not possess conjugated double bonds. For example, coke oven producers of benzene, toluene and xylene are finding it difficult to compete with corresponding petroleum-based materials in so far as purity is concerned. Particularly, thiophene content is too high. However, by means of a novel U.S.I. process, coke oven aromatics can now be desulfurized with finely-divided sodium.

CONTINUED

Zirconium

using zirconium sponge from U.S.I.'s own pilot plant—forerunner of the present Mallory-Sharon installation.

In this instance, of course, initial zirconium cost was not a factor. However, the extremely long service life of the material, and the freedom from maintenance problems, bear out Mallory-Sharon's contention that zirconium is very economical over the long pull in applications where lower-priced metals just do not stand up.

In the recent past, zirconium has been a costly material and its availability for industrial applications has been limited. Now, with a million pounds per year of the metal available to industry from the Mallory-Sharon plant alone, costs are continually being reduced. It is possible to foresee fabrication of zirconium parts at costs only 3 to 5 times higher than for equivalent parts in stainless steel. In most cases, improved performance with zirconium will much more than offset the cost differential.

After 14 months in acid service, zirconium-stemmed control valve still operates at Mallory-Sharon zirconium plant, Ashtabula, Ohio.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

New bottle carrier of heavy-wall polyethylene, designed for safe intra-plant transport of one-gallon bottles of corrosive chemicals and solvents, is now on market. Carrier said to prevent breakage, also to contain bottle contents. **No. 1440**

Eight longer-lived radioactive isotope standards, supplied until now by the National Bureau of Standards only, are available commercially. They are cesium-137, cobalt-60, iron-59, radium D+E, strontium-90, sulfur-35, tantalum-182 and thallium-204. **No. 1441**

New ultracentrifuge auxiliary permits separation, identification and characterization of materials up to 120° or down to 0°C. Broadens ultracentrifuge use in fields where solutes are not soluble enough at normal temperatures. **No. 1442**

Diphenyldidodecylsilane can now be obtained in limited commercial quantities as a new hydraulic fluid for systems subject to temperature and environmental extremes. Claimed to have good lubricating properties. **No. 1443**

Series of data sheets on tank truck shipment of liquid chemicals is now being sold. 35 sheets now available, each on a different chemical, give data on suggested equipment, loading, handling, safety, clean-up, etc. **No. 1444**

Over 200 organo-metallic compounds are cataloged in new brochure now available. Listed by main constituent such as boron, tin. Physical constants given for research chemicals, specs and uses given for commercial chemicals. **No. 1445**

170 Standards for fire safety are compiled in new, 6-volume, 1958 edition of National Fire Codes, now being sold. Includes 38 new or revised standards. Volumes on fluids, solids, buildings, extinguishers, electrical, transport. **No. 1446**

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virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
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bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
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Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
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tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
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multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
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cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
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Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - 70.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07⅝
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¾- .09
No. 1, tanks dlvd. lb. .06¾- .07
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07¼
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .09½
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10⅜- .10⅞
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
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Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
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Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .63 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .73 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 - 10.00
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Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
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Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
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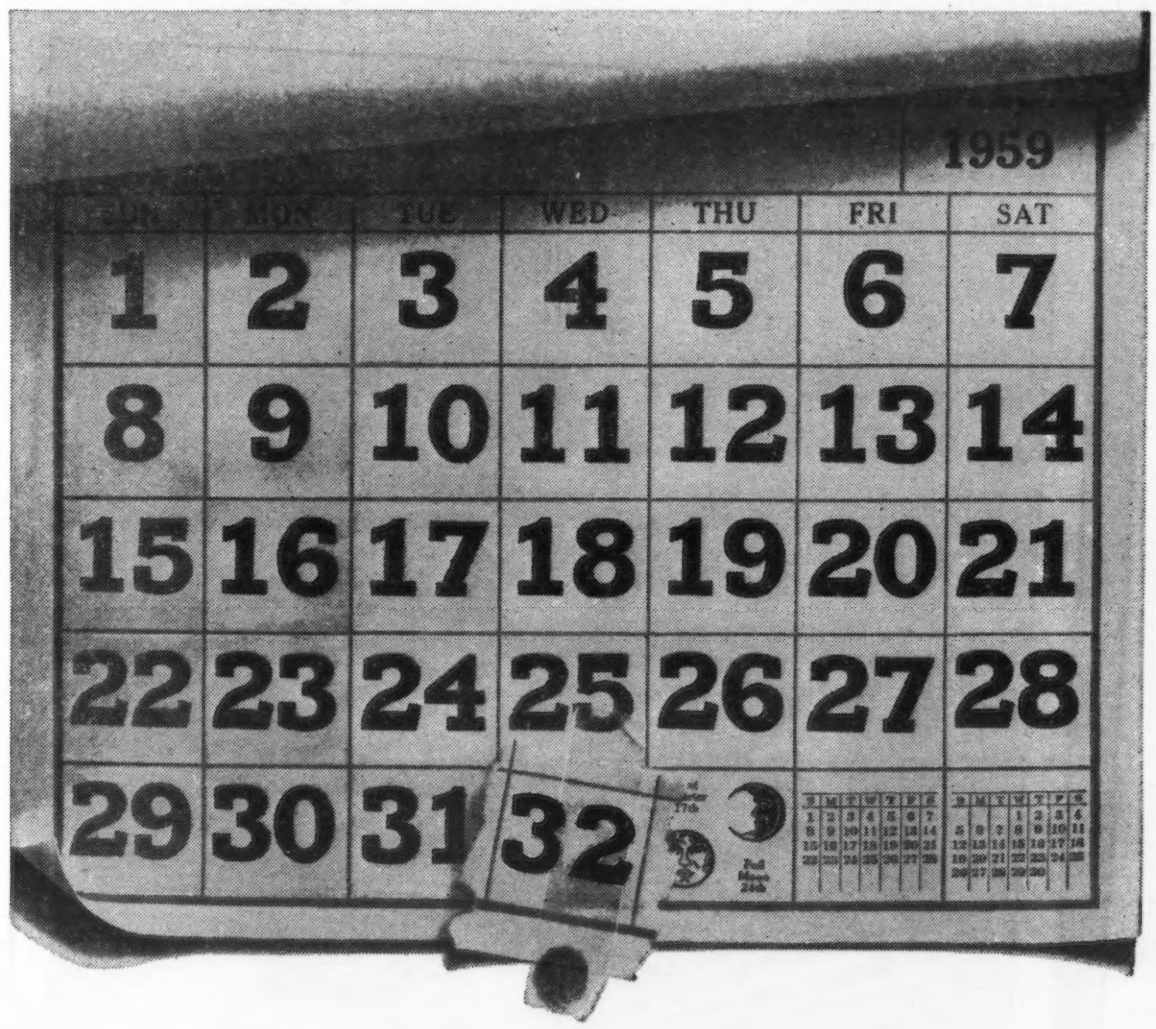
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.33 - 1.53
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —



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Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
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Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
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Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
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dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.67.00 - —
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d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

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Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum. indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .308
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .22¾- .23
tanks, New York lb. .21 - —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .20¾- .21
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .54 - .57

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U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E. ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal. ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 11.25 -12.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 11.00 -11.50
whole, tins lb. 11.50 -12.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.00 -12.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.163.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.93 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram.150.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.188.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.55 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.93 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .29 - —

—Continued on page 63

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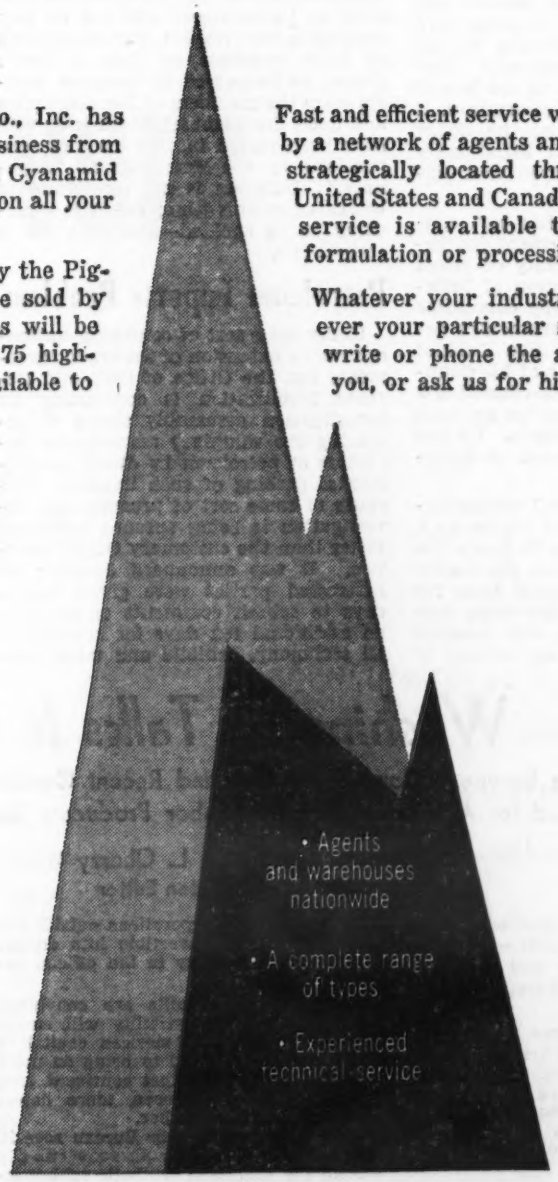

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(REctor 2-9820) Cable Address: Reporter, New York
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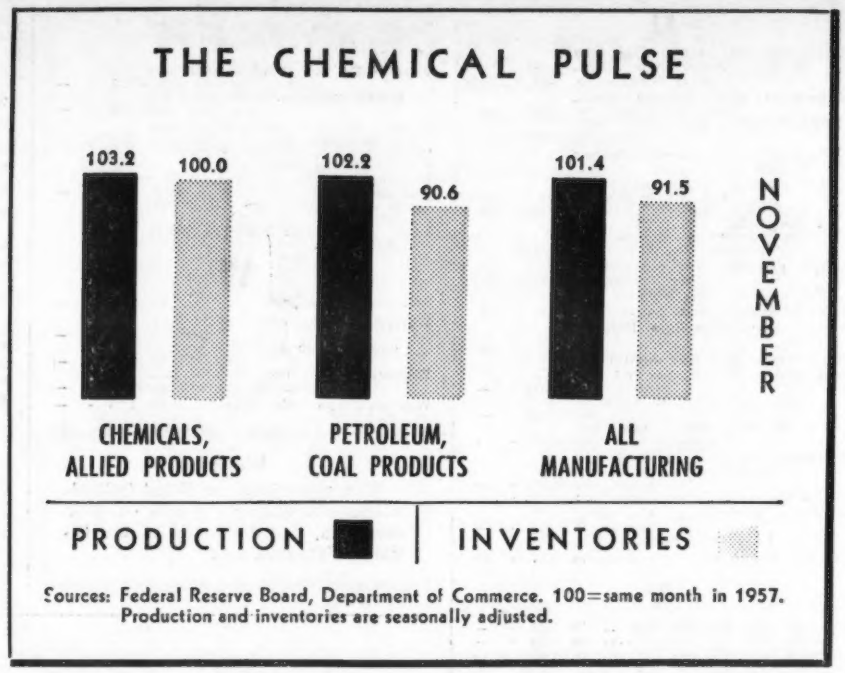
Volume 175 | February 9, 1959 | No. 6



Inflation Is to Be Avoided

It is not possible to say how the views of President Eisenhower with relation to inflation compare with those expressed in a bulletin, "The Problem of Inflation," issued recently by the dean and the research director of the Devine Institute of Finance at New York University. The President (see "Chemical Sales Executives Watching Price Committee" in OPD last week, page 3) has set up a committee to study costs and prices in the operations of government agencies under what he considers a need for a "fresh look at how they are spending in the light of modern-day economic problems . . . to make sure that we are not contributing to the nation's inflationary problems." The NYU economists say that "if the fear of inflation should become widespread, it could cause a flight from the dollar which might set off an inflationary boom"—probably short-lived and followed by another decline.

President Eisenhower has not confined his efforts to implement his belief in the need for stability of prices and costs for the prevention of inflation to the creation of the committee on those factors in governmental activities. He has named five Cabinet members and the chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers to constitute a permanent cabinet committee on price stability for economic growth. He has named Vice-president Nixon as chairman of the group.

According to the official announcement, the committee will "serve as a continuing Cabinet group to study the problem of how to maintain reasonable price stability as an essential basis for achieving a high and sustainable rate of economic growth. It will conduct such studies as it finds are needed of those factors affecting the stability of costs and prices that will help prevent price increases. It will also strive to build a better public understanding of the problem of inflation and of public and private policies that should be followed if cost and price increases are to be avoided." Business certainly can see what that functioning could and may mean in the way of obligations on its part.

There has been no indication of whether the President's new committee will concern itself adequately with any inflationary economic factor having to do with labor; although there is good reason to believe that its chairman and most of its members will not do any dodging in that respect. The importance of wage demands as such a factor should be impressed by business leaders upon the members of the committee and upon the members of congress who have been scared into all sorts of submissions to the demands of "wage-hogs." Inflation is not something to be feared at this time; but it is something to be avoided—and that job is everybody's.

Petroleum Imports Problem

Under some sort of confusing national security extension of the trade agreements act, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization is conducting an investigation assumably aimed at replacing the voluntary restraint by importers of petroleum by direct governmental curbing of such imports. Because of some sort of pressure, the investigation is being speeded up much faster than the customary OCDM practice. It was announced January 28. Interested parties were given fifteen days to submit comments or protests, an additional ten days for rebuttals—all testimony, exhibits and other contributions must be in the hands of the agency by February 28, the date set for the filing of its recommendations by a Cabinet committee which has been conducting an extensive study of complaints that the voluntary system has not been adequately protective of the domestic industry.

That committee 's headed by the Secretary of Commerce. The OCDM investigation was requested by the Department of State and the Department of Defense under the 1958 "trade agreements" legislation. It is most difficult to see just how the probe and its purpose can be put into anything approaching harmony with the essentiality of actual trade agreements to the satisfactory progress of the President's emphatic promotion of mutual security among the nations of the free world.

On the same day that the mobilization agency announced its intention to probe the importing of oil and ordered every interested party to come under the probing, the American Petroleum Institute reported that domestic production of crude oil had reached an eighteen-month peak in the preceding week—and the price of furnace oil to the consumer was substantially increased. Those factors make it quite clear that, insofar as the very necessary petroleum products are concerned, the "national economy" is more than a little one-sidedly unbalanced.

It is sincerely to be hoped—and promoted—that those members of the US petroleum industry that have been contributing helpfully to the economic welfare of other, less-fortunate oil-producing nations will not take any governmental blocking of such necessary assistance lying down; but will take it on the run—into projects that will develop production and processing of the petroleum resources of friendly nations within their national areas. One such petrochemical project is planned in Australia.

There should be many more such undertakings, especially in Latin America, where the oil resources will be gobbled up very rapidly by the Soviets if and when there is governmental curtailment of their marketing in the United States.

The establishment of refineries and other processing operations in other oil-producing countries would help the US industry to get a bigger share of the petroleum products markets of the free world, in large part because operating costs would be substantially less than those of plants in this country.

There is very little reason to believe that a further curb on imports of petroleum is necessary for the maintenance of the welfare of any domestic producers who are willing to do what they should for themselves.

Washington Talks It Over

The Coming of the European Common Market and Recent Currency Convertibility Moves to Mean Less Business Abroad for American Synthetic Rubber Producers, Say the Economic Pundits.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

For at least one important branch of the American chemical industry—synthetic rubber—the recent trade and currency developments in western Europe may be of great significance.

There's no question about it, say the experts, that our foreign synthetic rubber business is going to shrink because of (a) the coming into being of the long-planned European Common Market and (b) the surprise currency convertibility moves by Britain and ten other European countries.

The latter actions, of course, mean that all sterling earned by non-residents (i.e., by individuals or corporations outside the sterling area) is convertible into dollars or any other currency in the official exchange market.

The economic pundits are convinced that ECM and convertibility will surely step up the flow of American capital to Europe. This is bound to bring on more industrial growth on that continent and, as a natural consequence, more home-produced synthetic rubber.

As the Natural Rubber Bureau sees it, the common market and convertibility will hit the American synthetic rubber industry in these four ways:

1. The total European demand for rubber products will expand importantly in 1959, dramatically in 1960 and subsequent years.

2. American export trade in many rubber product lines will diminish, as US investments in western European manufacturing facilities rise sharply.

3. The growth of synthetic production in western Europe will far outpace that of US exports to the continent.

4. As truck tire business will expand proportionately greater than other rubber product business, the demand for natural from western Europe will increase. This, despite the vastly increased production capacity there for synthetic rubber.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

The World of 'Gum Plastics'

Using the term to describe synthetic resins having resin-rubber characteristics, M. S. Thompson in his GUM PLASTICS* takes up impact polystyrene polymers, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene polymers and polyvinyl chloride polymers. He deals with the general properties of various grades of these polymers, their basic chemistry and manufacture and goes into detail on products made from the plastics. Applications in boats, refrigerators, automobiles, foam sandwich construction piping and electrical conduits are also considered.

*GUM PLASTICS. By M. S. Thompson. 193 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $4.50.

The McKesson Story

THE ROAD TO MARKET*, the story of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., tells the tale of a firm that's been in product distribution for 125 years. Established as a small drug wholesaler, the company has grown to a national organization distributing drugs, liquor and chemicals all over the United States and in a number of foreign countries. Emphasis is on McKesson's strong point: providing the function of time and place for the products of industry.

*THE ROAD TO MARKET. 62 pages. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

Thinking With a Goal

Aimed at giving management sound advice, Charles S. Whiting's CREATIVE THINKING* takes a common-sense approach on the subject. The major attention goes to such technics as brainstorming and analytical or mechanical technics. Cited are the experiences of General Electric, McCann-Erickson, A. C. Sparkplug, General Motors and United States Steel's Gary Works.

*CREATIVE THINKING. By Charles S. Whiting. 168 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $3.95.

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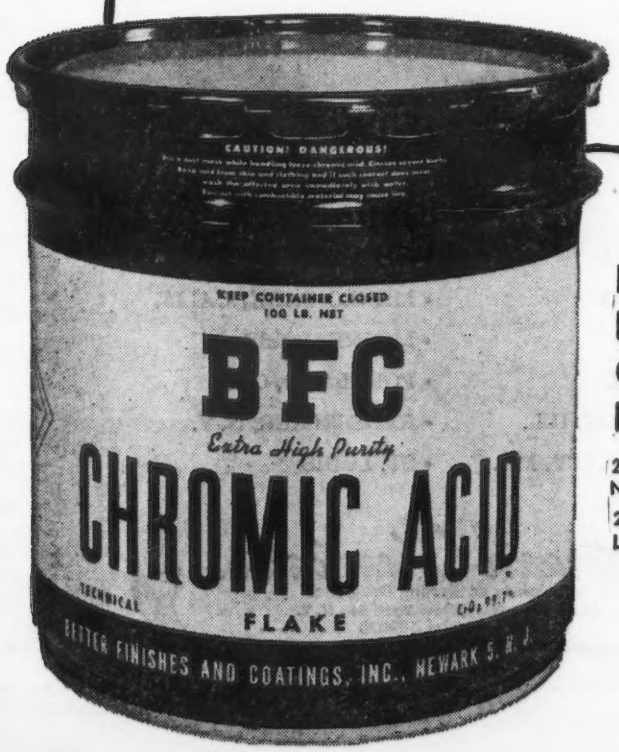

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Heavy Chemicals

A host of copper chemicals was increased in price last week following a 1-cent advance in the price of metal by primary producers. Cobalt metal declined, and oxide went along with it. The industry believes that cobalt salts will reflect the decline some time this week. November production levels for inorganic chemicals were generally lower than for October, Bureau of Census reports. The agency notes, however, that November production was ahead of the corresponding period in 1957.

Fluorspar consumption for the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid in the third quarter slumped from the previous quarter. Viewing spar consumption figures for the past two years, producers note that acid output will be off considerably when final 1958 tallies are in.

Sulfuric acid and caustic soda, two of the chemicals used in rayon, were not too well treated last year at the hands of the rayon industry. Textile Economics Bureau says US output of rayon and acetate in '58 was 11 percent below '57 levels.

Bureau of Mines figures for the first eleven months of 1958 show that sales of lime to chemical and industrial concerens was off well over a half million tons from comparable 1957 levels.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 31 at 87.7 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 90.0 percent for the previous week, and 86.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper carbonate, 6/10c. per lb.
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb.
cryst., dihydrate, ½c. per lb.
cryst., dried, ½c. per lb.
Cuprous, 7/10c. per lb.
Copper, hydrate, ¾c. per lb.
Copper metal, 1c. per lb.
Copper nitrate, 1c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, CP, ¼c. per lb.
cryst., 25c. per cwt.
Monohydrate, 40c. per cwt.
Tribasic, $1 per cwt.
Potassium stannate, 4/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 4/10c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 4/10c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cobalt metal, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
105.89	105.87	105.92	104.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Chromic—Total domestic consumption of chromite in November declined 3 percent below October levels, to 117,723 tons, says the Bureau of Mines.

Consumption for chemical purposes was about the same as in October. In producing 9,771 tons of chrome chemicals in November, some 13,176 tons of ore were consumed.

Stocks of chromium chemicals amounted to 10,515 tons, sodium bichromate equivalent. Eleven-months' total for production of chrome chemicals amounted to 118,978 tons ore consumed.

Hydrofluoric—Bureau also reports that domestic mine production of crude fluorspar ore amounted to 229,800 tons in the third quarter. Some 104,700 tons was recovered from the 237,300 tons processed by mills.

Total fluorspar consumption declined to 116,681 tons in the third quarter from 121,173 tons in the second quarter. Shipments of acid-grade fluorspar in the third quarter totaled 50,600 tons.

Consumption of fluorspar for production of hydrofluoric acid in the third quarter declined to 59,077 tons from 67,036 tons in the second quarter.

Judging by the three-quarter total of acid-grade spar consumed last year, production of HF would appear to be considerably off from the record year of 1957. January-October consumption last year reached only 194,330 tons, whereas the previous year's grand total was 328,672 tons.

Sulfuric—Buying interest continues to improve in the fertilizer field, which accounts for the bulk of sulfuric business. Steel output also remains on the upswing.

Steel output last week jumped to an estimated 2,256,000 tons, or 79.7 percent of capacity from the previous week's 2,178,000 tons, or 76.9 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda — Business continues to show a moderate pickup. How did caustic fare in the rayon industry last year? Perhaps the Textile Economics Bureau can give a clue:

The bureau reports that US production of rayon and acetate last year dropped 11 percent, to 1,014,300,000 pounds from 1957's total of 1,139,400,000 pounds. Industry sources say it takes approximately a pound of caustic to make a pound of rayon.

Chlorine — Demand is strengthening, and the industry looks forward to the spring months, when demand picks up for pesticides, organics, and water and sewage treatment.

Cobalt Salts—The 25-cent decline in metal last week is expected by some quarters to bring about reductions in various cobalt salts — perhaps some time this week.

Copper Salts—Owing to firmer copper, a broad range of copper chemicals went through the increase-mill last week:

- Carbonate, up 6/10c. per pound, to 34c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and 35½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.
- Chloride, cupric anhydrous up ¾c. to 44c. to 44½c. per pound, as to quantity; crystal dihydrate up ½c., quoted at 30c. to 30½c. per pound, as to quantity; dried

Inorganic Chemicals Output: November

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	Nov.	Oct.
Aluminum chloride anhyd.	2,569	2,653
liq. cryst.	1,948	1,895
Aluminum sulfate, coml., iron-free	62,794	72,794
	4,201	3,900
Calcium carbide	88,256	81,814
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	27,211	31,050
solid	30,715	39,130
Chlorine gas	335,358	335,096
Hydrochloric acid	78,018	76,701
Hydrofluoric acid	6,899	7,979
Nitric acid	258,135	254,529
Phosphoric acid	144,637	144,403
Phosphorus, elemental	27,730	30,385
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,695	1,473
Phosphorus trichloride	1,525	1,560
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,392	7,827
solid	1,753	1,552
Soda ash, syn., light	172,653	198,601
dense	148,248	151,387
Soda ash, natural	57,337	63,811
Soda, caustic, liquid	373,994	367,763
dry	43,464	45,232
Sodium bichromate and chromate	9,760	9,638
Sodium chlorate	5,754	6,095
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,162	2,357
Sodium metal	8,546	8,816
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	3,834	4,259
Meta	4,812	4,911
Tetra	9,078	8,997
Acid pyro	1,470	1,597
Tripoly	48,571	53,275
Sodium silicate	49,728	45,757
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	21,432	21,958
Glaubers salt	9,465	10,305
Salt cake, crude	58,475	59,013
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,469,176	1,445,869

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Heavy Chemicals

crystals up ½c., listed at 38¼c. to 38¾c. per pound, as to quantity; cuprous chloride, up 7/10c. per pound, newly quoted at 39¼c. to 42¼c. per pound, as to quantity. All prices are freight equalized.

- Hydrate, up ¾c., quoted now at 50¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed east of the Mississippi, and 51¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.
- Nitrate, listed at 32¼c. to 32¾c. per pound, drums, works, freight equalized for technical crystals.
- Sulfate, CP, up ¼c. per pound, is newly listed at 18.8c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works. Crystal 99 percent is up 25c. per hundred pounds, listed at $11.90 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $12.40 to $14.90 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Monohydrated sulfate is up 40c. per cwt., priced at $22.50 per cwt., drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $23.25 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Tribasic sulfate is advanced $1, pricing ranges from $27.40 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, to less carlots quantity listings of $28.40 to $31.40 per cwt., same basis, as to quantity.

Copper acetate, cyanide and other copper salts and soaps are reported unchanged at this time.

Tin Salts—With higher tin, potassium stannate rose to 78.4c. to 85.7c. per pound; sodium stannate, 64.2c. to 70.2c.; stannic chloride, 81.2c. to 83.4c.; stannic oxide, $1.08½ to $1.09½; anhydrous stannous chloride, $1.007 to $1.262; hydrous crystals, 87c. to 88c.; and sulfate, $1.062 to $1.082.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Metal was firmer last week, advanced by primary producers to 30c. a pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic. Behind the increases were strong demand and diminishing stocks.

Mine output of copper dropped 10 percent in 1958, to 980,304 tons from 1,086,859 tons in 1957, according to the Bureau of Mines' preliminary report.

Tin—Metal continued firm, quoted Friday at $1.02⅛ per pound, spot.

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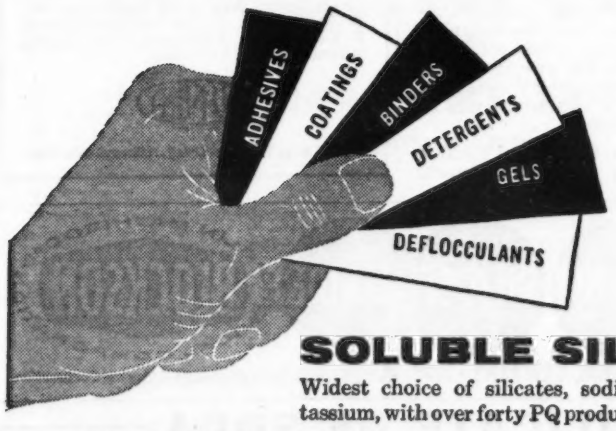

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B-W	1:1.60	19.5	31.2	58.5
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KASIL NO. 6	1:2.10	12.45 % K_2O	26.2	40.3
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METSO GRANULAR	1:1	29.0	28.7	sodium metasilicate pentahydrate
METSO 99	3:2	36.70	24.2	sodium sesquisilicate hydrated
METSO 200	2:1	60.8	27.5	sodium orthosilicate concentrated
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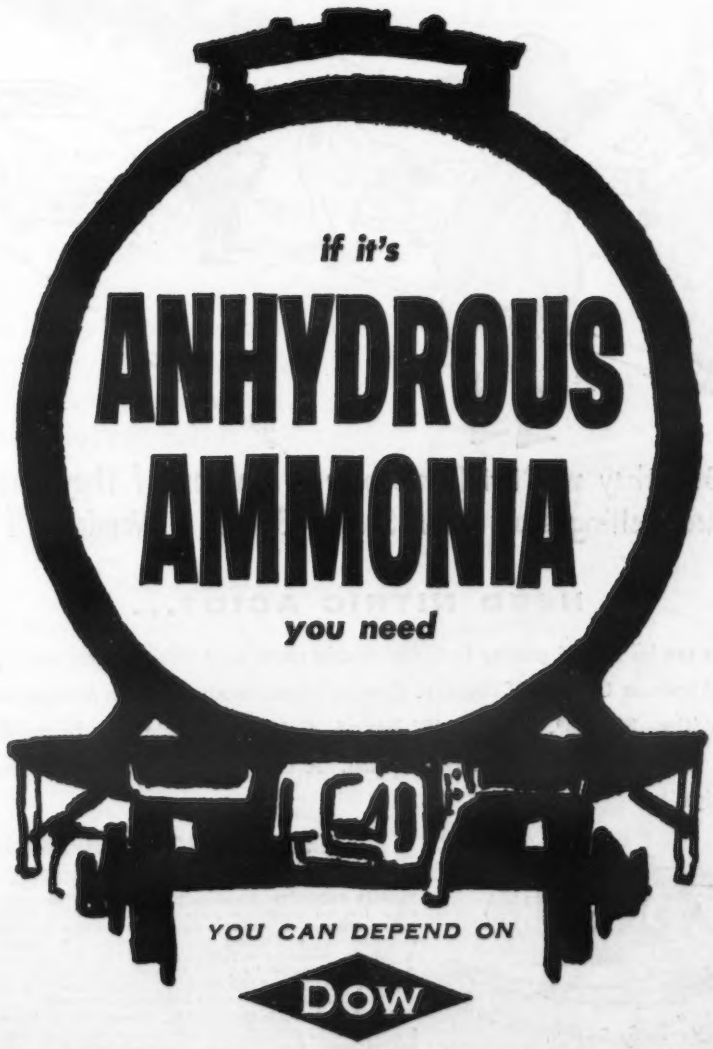

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Obituaries

Harry D. Collier

Harry D. Collier, retired president and board chairman of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, died January 31 in that city. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Collier joined Standard Oil in 1903 and became its president in 1940. He was elevated to chairman of the board five years later and held that post until 1949. He remained a director until 1955.

Jack Frye

Jack Frye, a former president and chairman of the board of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, died February 3 in Tucson, Ariz. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Frye, a pioneer in the commercial air field and a co-founder and one-time president of Trans World Airlines, was named by the government to head up General Aniline when he left his TWA post in 1947. He remained in the top board spot until 1955, when he left to form his own aircraft company.

William J. Phelan

William J. Phelan, former board chairman and president of Phelan-Faust Paint Mfg. Company, St. Louis, Mo., died January 24 in that city. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Phelan became president of the firm in 1918 upon the death of his father, Frank W. Phelan, who had founded it in 1902. Mr. Phelan remained president for thirty-seven years; in 1955 he assumed the position of chairman of the board and retired early last year.

Arthur Gwynne, a director of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, died February 5 in Venice, Fla. He was seventy-three years old.

Everett G. Rogers, former purchasing agent for International Talc Company, New York, died January 24 in Gouverneur, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old.

Otto Thomas Sghia, an officer of the Drug Salesmen's Association for many years until his retirement in 1952, died February 2 in Coral Gables, Fla. He was sixty-eight years old.

John E. Taylerson, manager of engineering service at the Union, N. J., plant of Linde Division of Union Carbide Corporation, died in New York on February 3. He was forty-three years old. Mr. Taylerson, along with his wife, Florence, was killed in the crash of an American Airlines turbojet as it was attempting to land at LaGuardia Airport.

Robert D. Willemin, manager of the fats and oils department of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.,, New York, died January 3 in an American Airlines crash in New York. He was thirty-three years old and had just been named head of the department.

J&J Adds McNeil

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., has elected two new directors. They are Robert L. McNeil, jr., and Henry S. McNeil, chairman and president, respectively, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia. McNeil Laboratories was purchased by Johnson & Johnson last month.

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Gulf Oil's Strike Effects

—Continued from page 5

Louisiana and New Mexico, Gulf must move immediately to reduce on a prorated basis the volume of crude oil that it has been purchasing from other producers," the struck company announced.

"Although Gulf's representatives have already begun a vigorous program to find other markets for the crude which normally would be processed in the Port Arthur refinery, it is obvious that such an effort cannot immediately absorb all of the crude which Gulf would normally buy if the refinery were in operation."

Big issue in the strike is not wages—Gulf has already offered to meet the 5 percent wage boost that the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union has been demanding in the oil industry lately.

What the union wants is control over job assignments of craftsmen. Gulf says no; it wants to run its plant and its labor force as it sees fit.

Gulf sums it up this way:

"The issue is really whether this corporation or any corporation shall hand over to organized labor the right to dictate how a refinery shall be operated, and this the Gulf Oil Corporation does not propose to do."

Cyanamid Is Building

—Continued from page 3

installation with panel-board control, the new plant will cover approximately two acres and will use a new manufacturing process developed in the company's research laboratories. Known as the naphthoquinone process, it involves the direct oxidation of naphthalene in a fixed bed catalytic converted, Cyanamid says.

Development work in the process has been in progress for the past six years. Its practicality reportedly has been successfully demonstrated in pilot plant operations.

Design and construction of the new plant will be under the supervision of the company's engineering and construction division. It is expected to be completed late this year. Design provides for expansion in the future, Cyanamid added.

The new unit, a part of the Bound Brook plant, will be operated by the company's organic chemicals division.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Contracts for 17,500,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable DDT powder have been awarded by the General Services Administration for the World Health Organization, with deliveries scheduled for February 1 through April 15. This was the second purchase made under the program this year; the previous was for 27,000,000 pounds. Unless additional funds are appropriated, another purchase is not to be expected this year, according to advices from Washington.

Withdrawals of agricultural chemicals showed moderate improvement, while new business was still of a routine character last week, according to trade sources. Mixers have increased operations, taking larger lots of materials against standing orders. The fertilizer grade of urea was maintained at the recent decline of $7 per ton which was restricted to deliveries to eastern points. Sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate limestone were unchanged at the recent advance. Improved buying interest was reported for replacements of pesticides, though actual business was still spotty.

In the animal protein group, an easier tone developed in imported fishmeal as a result of liberal offers and slow demand. Prompt shipments declined about $2 per ton. Domestic meal was quiet, but firm owing to scanty stocks.

Carryover stocks of pesticides on Sept. 30, 1958, averaged about 10 percent lower than on the same date in 1957, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The department's report is based on an annual survey, still about 20 percent incomplete, conducted in cooperation with the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. Larger carryovers of newer materials than in 1957, especially organic phosphates and weed killers, were more than offset by shorter inventories of DDT and grain and soil fumigants. Stocks of copper fungicides and 2,4-D weed killers were up, but 2,4,-5-T holdings changed little. Primary stocks of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides averaged about the same as in 1957, but individual items in the group varied from 40 percent below the average to 100 percent above.

Primary stocks in possession of manufacturers are largely undiluted chemicals but include some formulated concentrates such as grain fumigants and 2,4-D esters.

Ammonium Nitrate—November production of the fertilizer grade was reported at 214,407 short tons by the Census Bureau compared with 208,362 (revised) in October and 206,808 in November 1957. Stocks at producing plants increased to 219,185 short tons at the end of November against 177,916 (revised) in October. Production of 100 percent NH_4NO_3 totaled 237,067 short tons against 233,259 (revised) in October and 223,405, November 1957. Stocks of this grade at producing plants the end of November were 239,628 short tons compared with 194,690 (revised) in October.

Ammonium Sulfate—Output of synthetic ammonium sulfate was placed at 96,327 short tons in November by the Census Bureau compared with 84,475 in October and 81,525 in November 1957. Stocks at producing plants at the end of November amounted to 114,510 short tons against 92,467 in October. Production of byproduct totaled 61,564 short tons in November compared with 58,455 in October and 68,598 in November 1957. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 122,349 short tons at the end of November against 99,029 in October.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
112.18	112.18	112.30	108.28

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal Proteins—Buying interest continued fairly active for dried blood. Offers were well held at the recent price advance. Carlots were maintained at $7.75 per unit, New York and $7.75, Chicago. Trading was noted at these levels for prompt delivery.

Tankage also was steady and unchanged. Prices for 9-11 percent ammonia were held at $7 per unit ton New York, bulk and $8, Chicago. Bonemeal continued firm and light offers were named at $67.50 f.o.b. Eastern points, with recent sales reported at this figure.

While scarcity of domestic fish meal kept this market firm at current high levels, an easier tone developed in imported meal as a result of liberal offerings and limited demand. Imported meal was lower and quoted at $160 per ton, port of entry for prompt delivery. Domestic meal was unchanged and ranged from $162 to $164 per ton, works, Atlantic coast. Fish scrap continued in tight supply and held at $159 per ton, works, Atlantic coast.

Castor Pomace—Production has been light and recently sold up. Sellers were temporarily out of the market. Last sales were noted at $35 per ton, carlots works.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during November and October, 1958.

	Nov., 1958	Oct., 1958
DDT	12,084,551	**12,745,119
2,4-D*	—	—
Ester & Salts	1,237,323	912,488
Acid equivalent	991,571	657,530
BHC	—	1,261,800
Gamma isomer	—	315,523
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfides	—	312,969
2,4,5-T	—	—

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash(—) indicates information was not available for publication.
** Revised.

Urea—Production of urea 100 percent basis totaled 99,147,540 pounds in November compared with 93,060,764 pounds in October, according to the preliminary report issued by the chemical division, Tariff Commission.

The agricultural grade was maintained at the recent price reduction of $7 per ton. The decline applied only to delivery in the East. Carlots of 45 percent N fertilizer grade were named at $103 per ton, bags, delivered East. Other grades unchanged and well held.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January through November, 1958. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1958 *in shorts tons* 100 *percent A.P.A.* Production	Shipments	1958 *percentage change from 1957* Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,172,224	651,408	— 2	— 1
Concentrated	763,511	758,374	+ 1	0
Other phosphatic fertilizer	266,389	260,095	+20	+18
Total	2,202,124	1,669,877	— 2	— 1

OPD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 39

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Both industry and the ultimate consumer have exhibited a high demand for emulsion and latex products, just about as fast as the rapidly advancing technology has been able to turn them out. This goes for not only the styrene/butadiene latexes along with their constant technical improvements, but for the whole gamut of synthetic-resin-suspended particles in aqueous media. Acrylic, vinyl and other families of homopolymer and copolymer products—both internally and externally plasticized—are finding new applications in the paint, textile, paper and other industries. Products which were originally only of interior use because of poor external durability are now being reformulated into durable weather-resistant, long-lasting exterior finishes.

The food industry is the beneficiary of new antioxidant technological developments, wherein the use of a trace of such things as butylated hydroxy anisole or butylated hydroxy toluene will prevent the rancidity of food products containing greasy shortening. This multiplies the storage time and keeping qualities of such foods many times.

These same types of products find application in the feed industry and in the petroleum industry. In fact, there is a commercial trade-named antioxidant for just about every use where it is found desirable to combat the adverse effects of exposure to oxygen.

Synthetically-produced thickening agents, with their extremely wide range of viscosity control and uniformity, are growing industrial items. Their end-use pattern is extremely wide, because there are thickeners which are edible and harmless for foods. Thus, there are applications wherever there is a liquid or paste product, the viscosity characteristics of which is desirable to change.

Chemical Coverage Shifts

A number of chemicals formerly covered in OPD's Textile & Leather Chemicals market report have been shifted to other sections of the paper.

Now to be found in the **Heavy Chemicals** market columns are: Aluminum acetate, aluminum formate, ammonium bichromate, chromium acetate, hydrogen peroxide, potassium bichromate, potassium chromate, sodium acetate (technical grade), sodium bichromate, sodium chromate, sodium diacetate, sodium ferrocyanide, sodium formate, sodium hydrosulfite, sodium perborate, sodium peroxide, sodium-zirconyl sulfate, zinc hydrosulfite and zirconium acetate.

Copper quinolinolate is now being covered in **Coatings Materials.** The **Aliphatic Organics** market section is now reporting on corn dextrin, corn sugar, sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate and zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate.

Antioxidants

An antioxidant prevents or inhibits oxidation. Oxidation takes many forms: it can cause rust, fire, spoilage, discoloration or rancidity of food or animal feedstuffs. One material found to be particularly effective in averting or halting destruction due to oxidation is 2,6-ditertiary-butyl-para-cresol, commonly known as butylated hydroxy toluene.

Five companies offer 2,6-ditertiary-butyl-para-cresol under trade names: Catalin Corporation of America, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Hercules Powder Company, the chemical division of Koppers Company and Shell Chemical Corporation. Catalin offers **"CAO-3"** as its food grade and feed grade butylated hydroxy toluene. **"CAO-1"** represents the technical grade.

"Tenox BHT" agricultural grade or **"Premix"** is the feed grade butylated hydroxy toluene of Eastman. **"Tenox BHT"** is also the name of the food grade. **"Tenamene 3"** is the name of the technical grade of the antioxidant. Hercules uses the trade name **"Dalpac FG"** for the food grade and **"Dalpac FG-95"** is the feed grade. The technical grade butylated hydroxy-toluene goes under the name of **"Dalpac Technical."**

Koppers uses the abbreviation of butylated hydroxy toluene as its trade name: **"BHT"** food grade and **"BHT"** feed grade. **"DBPC"** represents the technical grade. **"Ionol"** and **"Ionol CP"** are Shell's names for the technical grade and the food grade, respectively.

Prices of 2,6-ditertiary-butyl-para-cresol are stable industry-wide. Price declines took effect for all grades of the material in late December. The price of food grade material is $1.10 per pound, drums, less truckloads, delivered. Feed grade, to premix distributors, is listed at 91c. per pound, drums, less than carlots, same basis; and technical grade at 81c per pound, drums, carlots, truck loads, delivered.

The bulk of 2,6-ditertiary-butyl-para-cresol demand is for technical grade. The technical grade antioxidant is used for such things as keeping gasoline from forming gum in automobiles, stopping plastics from turning yellow, and preventing white-walled tires from cracking and discoloring. Food and feed grades of butylated hydroxy toluene are important, but it is possible to use as little as one part of the material to 10,000 parts of the food or feed product to prevent rancidity in lard and fat products, or stabilize vitamin content.

Supplies of 2,6-ditertiary-butyl-para-cresol are more than sufficient. There was a time when the raw material of butylated hydroxy toluene was scarce thus making it difficult to produce the material, but that situation has been rectified and stocks are amply available.

Emulsions and Latexes

The market for paints becomes better every year. Population is increasing yearly; greater numbers of families are buying homes; the do-it-yourself move is booming and moving into new fields. This do-it-yourself movement means the need for new, easier to apply, quicker drying, all purpose paints. Playing an important role in the advancement of these paints have been the polyvinyl acetate emulsions. Two manufacturers of internally plasticized polyvinyl acetate copolymers are Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co. and Shawinigan Resins Corporation.

In the manufacture of Dewey & Almy's **"Everflex"** emulsions, a different monomer is copolymerized with vinyl acetate to yield a copolymer of permanent flexibility. Conventional polyvinyl acetate films are made flexible by adding a separate plasticizer which tends to migrate or volatilize on aging. Two of Dewey & Almy's emulsions of this type are **"Everflex MA"** and **"Everflex MB."**

—*Continued on page 41*

Here's What's Reported On in This Section

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

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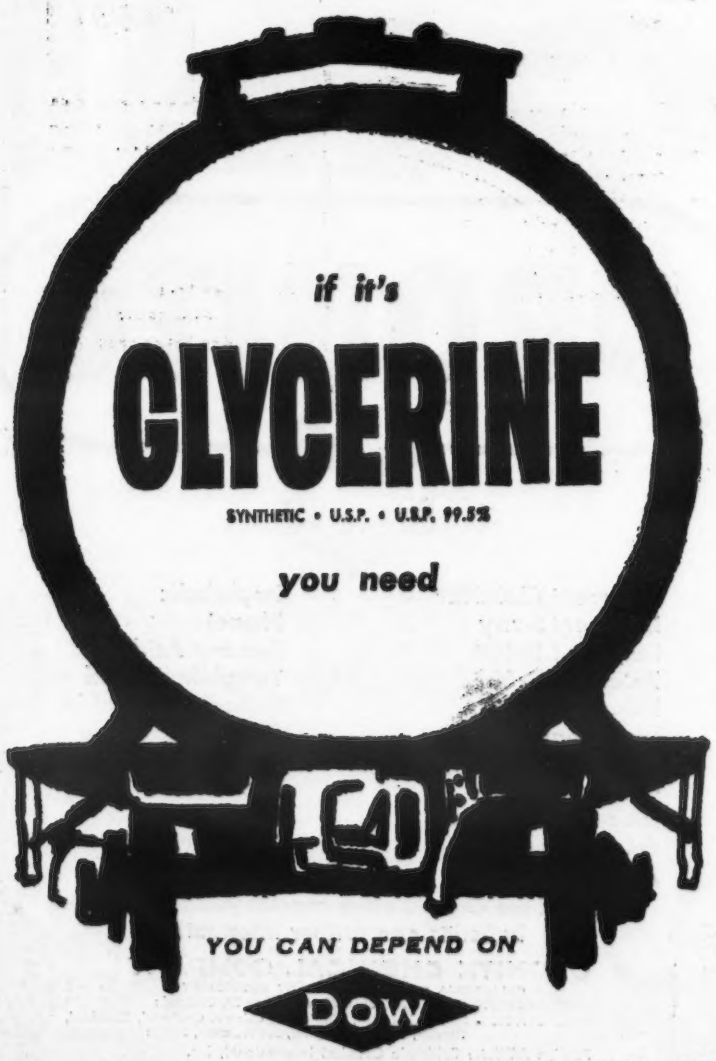

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Aliphatic Organics

January turned out so well for sellers of organic chemicals that optimism in this segment of the trade has mounted to Everest proportions. At least that was the general impression one received talking last week with product managers, some of whom indicated that January sales represented all-time highs. Such, of course, was the minority report. Most people saw the month simply as a great improvement over the same period last year when the recession began to tighten its grip on the nation's economy.

Partially responsible for the upsurge in demand for organic chemicals in January obviously was the need to build inventories, kept low toward year's end for tax considerations. But as sales continued to climb as the month progressed, sources decided that stockpile buying was less a factor than they originally assumed. They thus reinterpreted the growth in sales to a widespread increase in industrial activity that made a faster turnover of materials possible.

Outlook is that February will be another good month—equally if not better than January. Sales may be off somewhat, however, not because of slower inquiry, but because this is a short month and the intervening holidays normally slow the business pace.

Sounding out the trade on possible price developments, it was found that few expect any April 1 changes. Those that contemplated long-predicted advances for formaldehyde and methanol maintained that high operating costs and low prices aren't mixing any better. Taking the opposite view, others in the trade implied that boosting prices could easily result in instability since snipers would thus be in a better position to undercut the market.

Like everyone else, organic chemical producers have been hunting for ways to reduce costs they don't control directly. For instance, freight and packaging. So far, this search has led many to boost less carlot listings while retaining the remainder of the price schedule intact. In this way, they have been able to minimize the profit loss on small shipments without antagonizing the big-volume buyers.

To save on packaging costs, a leading producer recently introduced multiwall paper bags for shipping oxalic acid. Net result: prices ½ cent below drum listings.

Because of this search to reduce shipping costs, the traffic expert has gained a mite more stature. Often he is the one, sources say, who can unscramble complicated shipping terms and find a potential customer a few cents savings, enough to decide who gets the sale—which is plenty.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Improvement in carbon tet buying has been diversely reported in recent weeks. Sources attributed the spurt in demand to increased inquiry from propellents manufacturers who are currently prepping for the big Spring pesticide-aerosol market.

Supplies are fully adequate. Additional plant capacity will soon be available as a long-time producer and a major consumer of the solvent have recently announced plans for a joint production venture.

Prices appear firm and, according to trade reports, changes are not envisioned. Current schedule includes a carload or truckload listing, on a freight allowed basis, of 11¾c. per pound.

CMC—Viewing the carboxymethyl cellulose market picture from supply, demand and price angles last week, all appeared serene. Basically, conditions have remained unchanged over the past few months, trade spokesmen said, remarking also that since there have been no spectacular developments in new applications research during the past year that could expand demand greatly, both supply and plant capacity were fully adequate.

That requirements for the purified grade of CMC (cellulose gum) may be expanding, however, is indicated by a recent report that a new producer will debut in this market shortly. At present, there is only on producer of this material though foods—principally ice cream—represented an estimated 18 percent of overall end-use as far back as 1955.

Demand for CMC for use as a detergent promoter, the largest single application (taking 37 percent of total output in '55) and one of the main reasons for the chemical's steady growth since commercial introduction during World War II, has continued at a normally good level with the big soap houses the important customers. Also, one producer—and perhaps others, as well, have been consuming part of their output captively in the maunfacture of laundry compounds.

Last change in crude CMC listings occurred January 1, 1958. At that time, prices were advanced 2 cents per pound for both 65 percent and 96.4 percent low and medium viscosity materials. The schedule established then included quotes of 41½c. per pound for 23,000 pounds or more, bags or fiber drums, eastern delivery; and 43½c. for lesser quantities, same basis. West of the Rockies, prices were—and are—2 cents lower and on a works basis.

For CMC, standard grade, low or medium viscosity, prices ranged from 57c. to 59c. per pound, depending upon size of order.

As close as can be determined, prices mentioned above are firm and changes are not envisioned. It's not known, of course, what affect if any the advent of a new producer of food-grade CMC will have on prices of that material.

Ethyl Alcohol—Sources reported that the rate of alcohol consumption in January speeded up as the month progressed and that bookings for February indicated that another good, perhaps better, month was in the making. Some spokesmen close to the market felt that inventory buying was a bit more common while others interpreted the increase in alcohol demand to a faster turn-over, reflecting the general increase in industrial activity.

With the exception of SD-40 which was reduced 1½ cents per gallon across-the-board January 1, alcohol listings have been unchanged since October when full-scale price advances were announced. Outlook is for continued stability.

Labor difficulties presented a leading alcohol producer with problems a while back, giving competitors a chance to make some extra money. But these troubles have long since vanished and there is nothing currently disturbing the overall market.

Formaldehyde—Production of formaldehyde which had climbed month-to-month since mid-summer, fell off approximately 14 million pounds in November. Trade people were not unusually disturbed by this, however. They pointed out that the decline in output represented a combination of factors. The most important of these was that both producers and consumers tend to keep inventories at a minimum level toward year-end, mainly for tax reasons.

Brisk demand in January, it was said, proved conclusively that formaldehyde consumption had definitely improved and that the year-end slowdown in inquiry reflected seasonal adjustments primarily.

Some sellers feel that their customers have been inclined of late to build up slightly larger inventories than have been the normal rule throughout the past year. Others figure that greater sales represent a higher rate of production among consuming industries.

The question of price still remains up in the air. Needless to say, April 1 activity is looked for by some.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
130.67	130.67	130.66	131.06

For Current Prices see page 9

OPD NOW REPORTS ON TRADE NAME CHEMICALS & SPECIALTIES

Aliphatic Organics

Glycerine—Glycerine statistics for October, recently released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, indicate production at 20,529,000 pounds, up nearly a million pounds from September; disappearance at 22,720,000; and end-of-month stocks, equavlent to a ninety-day supply, at 58,001,000.

While exports January through October were almost double the volume of the comparable period the year before, imports declined substantially—14,739,000 compared with 22,120,000. And according to recent trade reports, foreign offerings remain scant, thus bolstering prices on domestic crude.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone — Requirements of coatings manufacturers increased as January wore on, sellers of the solvent commented last week. Most said that the immediate outlook for sales was good while admitting that their spirits had been dampened somewhat by reports that car sales declined in the early part of January compared with those of the preceding month. But since optimism is riding high among the buying public, it was thought likely that this drop-off was only temporary and seasonal and that auto sales will pick up once again this month. Detroit and much of business now looks upon March as the tell-tale month and how auto sales go at that time may be the key to how most of industry will fare for the remainder of '59.

Producers have adequate stocks of MEK available for immediate delivery.

All is calm in the price department. Second quarter changes are considered most unlikely.

Molasses — Markets for feeding cane molasses declined in the Gulf and midwest states during the week ended February 3, according to the latest report from Agricultural Marketing Service. Distributors were actively seeking new sales in these areas as well as on the west coast, AMS said, but many molasses users had made previous contracts for a large share of their requirements. Shipments, largely against these earlier contracts, were reported moderate to good, however.

Prices at New Orleans were mostly ¼ cent lower at 12.75c. per gallon. New York listing was unchanged at 16c.

Cuban blackstrap molasses production for the 1958-59 crop may reach 247 million gallons, compared with 231 million in 1957-58, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The same source reported that in 1957-58 about 80 percent of production of blackstrap was exported and 20 percent used domestically. As of June 30, 1958, there were no unallocated stocks of blackstrap molasses in Cuba.

Puerto Rican producers reported a small sale of about 13,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses, 87.4 degrees Brix, to local alcohol distillers at 12c. per gallon.

Nitroparaffins — Schedules for nitroethane, nitromethane and l-nitropropane were revised similarly the first of the year. Carload listings were advanced 1 cent, to 25c. per pound, less carload listings 1¾ cents, to 26½c. per pound, on a delivered East basis.

Also, the less carload listing for 2-nitropropane was boosted ½ cent, to 20c. per pound, the same date.

Price action was designed primarily to extend cl-lcl differentials to 1½ cents, a pattern that has been widely adopted by organic chemical producers to compensate for higher container and freight charges that had eaten into already slim profits, particularly on small shipments.

Market for these chemicals has been strong over the past few months. And according to trade people, a wide diversity of end-applications, insuring moderate demand most of the time, should keep shipments rolling along at a good rate of speed in the next few months if not beyond. The increase in industrial activity, generally, will set the pace.

Oxalic Acid—A leading producer now offers oxalic acid packed in multiwall paper bags at prices uniformly ½ cent per pound below corresponding drum listings.

Market for oxalic is looked upon as stable with demand from the majority of traditional users at normal winter levels. Inquiry from textile industry outlets, while improving, continues rather slow.

Trichloroethylene — According to the Census bureau, imports of trichloroethylene during October amounted to 6,926,494 pounds, valued at $540,649. Italy was by far the largest exporter to the US, accounting for 5.7 million pounds. Lesser quantities were supplied by the United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada and France.

US production of trichloroethylene in October amounted to approximately 29.8 million pounds.

Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 39*

Both products have an average particle size of 0.1 microns and the particle charge is anionic. Both have viscosities of 200 to 700 centiposes. Dewey & Almy states that these two copolymer emulsions differ only in that **"Everflex MB"** forms a softer, more flexible film than **"Everflex MA,"** and it is the equivalent of a more highly plasticized polyvinyl acetate. Both are adaptable for use in the coating and impregnation of paper and textile fabrics, and in the formulation of gloss finishes.

The price of **"Everflex MA"** is 20c. per pound, wet weight, tankcars, f.o.b. Cambridge, Mass., minimum freight allowed to destination. **"Everflex MB"** is listed at 21c. per pound, wet weight, tankcars, same basis.

Shawinigan offers **"Gelva TS-70"** as an internally plasticized polyvinyl acetate copolymer. The company developed this emulsion for use in the manufacture of adhesives and polyvinyl acetate paints. It is suggested that in order to obtain the maximum in filming properties with **"Gelva TS-70,"** about 5 percent hexylene glycol should be added to the emulsion. **"Gelva TS-70"** is designed to have permanent paint film flexibility and compounding stability. The average particle size is less than 1.0 micron and the particle charge is anionic. Viscosity ranges from 900 to 1,300 centipoises.

Thickening Agents

When an increase in viscosity is desired in a product without significant increase in the total solids content, a thickener is used. Demand for synthetically produced thickening agents grows in all fields due to the uniformity achieved by the synthetics and the wide range of viscosities available which facilitates developmental and control work. Synthetic thickening agents are useful in the manufacture of many products such as paints, agricultural, cosmetic, paper and textile products.

Dow Chemical Company has developed a whole family of methyl cellulose ethers which are named **"Methocel."** Dow manufactures their **"Methocel"** products in a broad range of viscosities from 10 to 8,000 centipoises. All types of **"Methocel"** are described as being water soluble and having limited organic solubility, restricted mainly to water miscible solvents.

Dow's **"Methocel"** series consists of **"Methocel MC," "Methocel 60 HG, 65 HG, 70 HG, 90 HG."** These materials are used as thickeners in foods, cosmetics and soaps, latex formulations, paint strippers, textile and pharmaceutical products. Price of special viscosity **"Methocel MC"** is 89c. per pound, fifty pound bags, 2,000-pound lots and more, works; and standard viscosity material at 76c. per pound, fifty pound bags, 2,000-pound lots and more, same basis. **"Methocel 65 HG"** is listed at 89c. per pound, fifty pound bags, 2,000-pound lots and more, same basis. **"Methocel 70 HG"** and **"Methocel 90 HG"** are also listed at the same price.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company has developed **"Cellosize"** hydroxyethyl cellulose, a nonionic, water-soluble ether of cellulose. **"Cellosize"** solutions do not gel but become less viscous as the temperature increases. **"Cellosize WP-300"** and **"Cellosize WP-4400"** are Union Carbide's products that are used where high viscosity and low solids are desired in the stabilization and thickening of emulsions. **"Cellosize WP-4400"** has a viscosity of 3,500 to 5,000 centipoises of a 2 percent aqueous solution. **"Cellosize"** thickening agents are utilized in the agricultural, cosmetic, paint, paper and textile industries.

The price of **"Cellosize WP-300"** is 96c. per pound, 20,000 pound lots or more. **"Cellosize WP-4400"** is listed at $1.01 per pound, 20,000 pound lots or more.

Shell Development Creates Two New Research Units

Shell Development Company has organized two new research departments—synthetic rubber and thermoplastics—at its Emeryville, Calif., research center.

Heading up the new synthetic rubber unit is Dr. N. R. Legge, formerly assistant department head of the polymer and chemical applications unit, while Dr. F. E. Condo, previously acting head of the polymer and chemical applications unit, will take charge of the thermoplastics department.

how to bar the tar

A vapor trap no bigger than a cigarette filter—now, oddly enough, goes on a cigarette that's making big news. Vapor phase contaminants such as tars are hauled up short by activated charcoal built into the filter. Maybe you are a pipe smoker—or a non-smoker—and worry about contaminants in other forms. Try activated charcoal. It'll knock the tar out of your problems.

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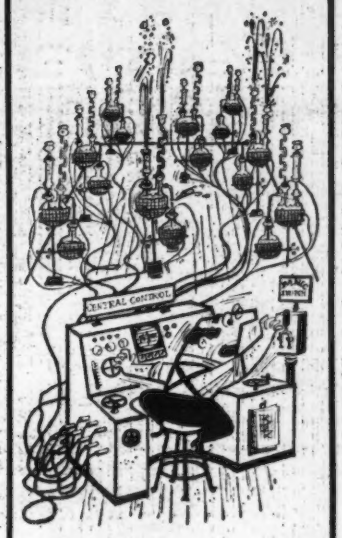
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter



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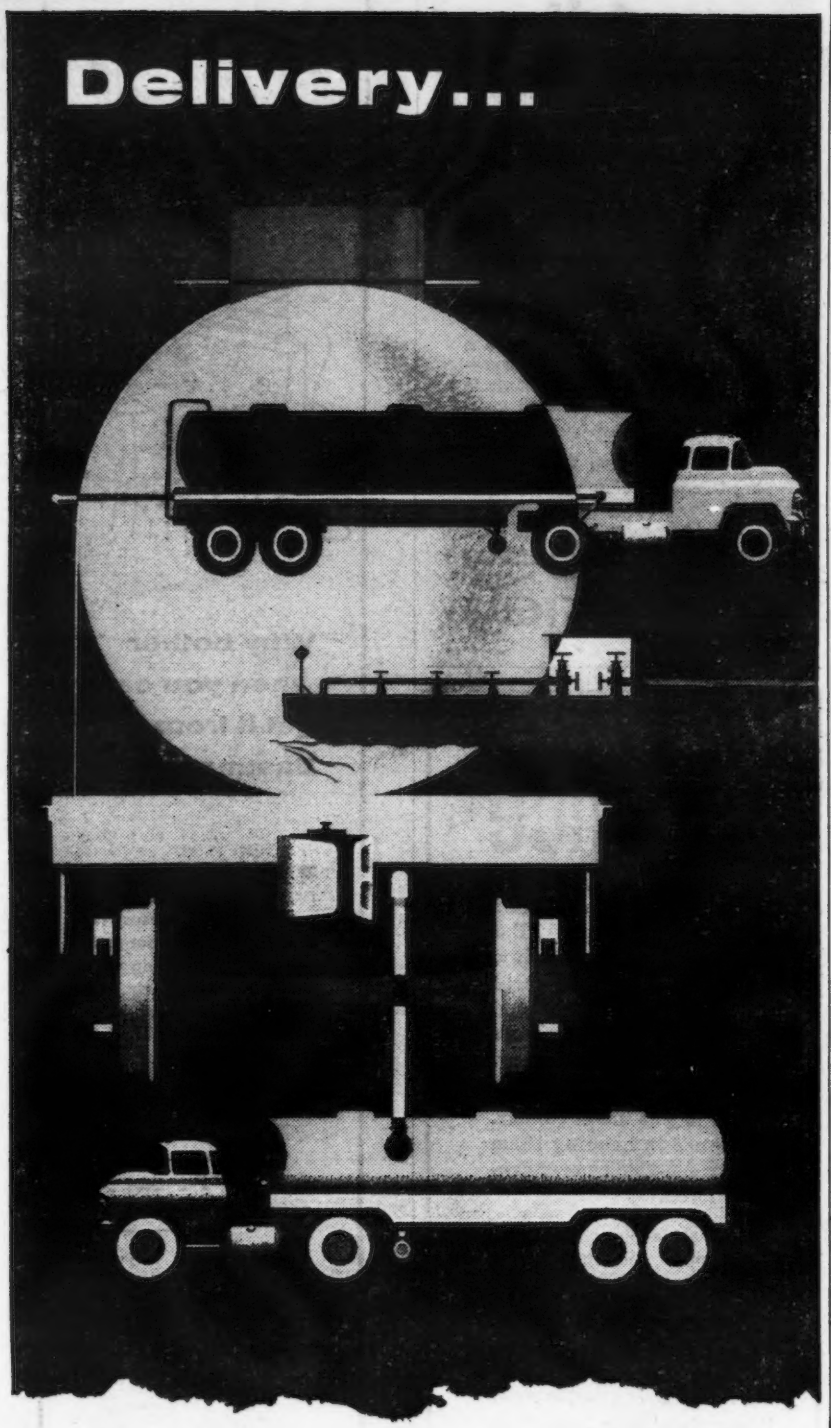

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Price levels in coal chemicals markets held steady after a flurry of activity reported last month. It was difficult to obtain a clear picture of demand patterns in basic chemicals. Volume was up, but strikes and threat of strikes in basic industries such as steel, petroleum, rubber, and glass, have had effect on the buying of chemicals. It was difficult to distinguish between genuine advances in the economy and hedge buying against a possible strike, or rebuilding of exhausted inventories following a strike. Prices in coal chemicals markets have moved almost uniformly downward for more than a year, but another rise in labor costs could reverse this trend, sources said. With overcapacity on every side, resistance to an increase in labor costs this year was expected to be strong, another argument that any heavy buying in the first six months would be mostly for inventory.

A major coal chemicals producer expected to be back at full operating strength by tomorrow, after a fire which caused an estimated $1.5 million worth of damage at the company's Follansbee, W. Va., plant ten days ago. Inventories of crude material were effected by an explosion of a tank of crude cresylates. However, the major part of damage was to lead-in pipes and lines, and finished chemicals were not involved.

A major petroleum source was hit by a strike at a Port Arthur, Texas, refinery. This source had been slated to come on stream with more benzene capacity late in the second quarter. Present petroleum capacity and the upturn in cokeoven operating rates was expected to keep the benzene market amply supplied.

Makers of styrene monomer remained optimistic about the future of monomer in the rubber market. It was felt that the rise of butyl and isoprene rubbers would cut into the natural rubber market, rather than GR-S type. The 7/10 cent price decline scheduled for April 1 would bring styrene monomer back to 12 cents per pound, well below the level at which rubber companies begin to think about building chemical plants, sources said.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended February 8 would amount to 79.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,256,000 net tons of steel. Output was 2,178,000 tons in the week previous, 2,085,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,457,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
118.55	118.55	118.59	118.13

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene — Sources speculated on whether the strike against a petroleum source in Port Arthur, Texas, would delay that company's entrance into the benzene market with an additional 32 million gallons of capacity. The firm had been slated to come on stream late in the second quarter. It was estimated that approximately five million gallons of toluene would also come out of the unit.

Naphthalene—No further price developments were expected in this market, according to reports of last week. A 2c. per pound decline was recorded in crude and refined naphthalene, in tanks, last month. The drop followed on the heels of a 4c. per pound across the board reduction in the price of phthalic anhydride.

Solvent Naphtha—Bureau of Mines report on production of crude heavy solvent indicated output was 421,778 gallons in November as against 412,656 in the previous month and 467,600 gallons in the comparable month of 1957. The production for the first eleven months last year totaled 3,895,539 gallons as compared to 5,537,400 gallons in the eleven-month period during 1957.

Sales for November amounted to 416,074 as against 484,142 gallons in the previous month and 529,100 gallons in November, 1957. Sales for eleven months last year totaled 3,792,823 gallons as against 5,515,800 gallons in the like period of 1957.

Stocks of crude, heavy solvent at the close of November were 286,209 gallons as compared to 292,241 at the beginning of the month and 262,299 gallons at the close of November, 1957.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 8, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	635,180
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	34,822,025
Benzene	gals.	3,444,091
Coaltar	gals.	16,698,198
Crude chemical oil	gals.	437,569
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	112,921
Toluene	gals.	733,986
Xylene	gals.	211,726

Tar Acids—An explosion and fire at a major coal chemical producer's plant in Follansbee, W. Va., ten days ago, caused an estimated $1.5 million in damage, sources said. None of the five men working in the plant at the time of the blast were reported injured, and the facility was expected to be back at full operating strength by February 10. Sources said the major share of repair work would have to be done on lead-in pipes and lines. The explosion, which occurred in a tank of crude cresylates, effected inventories of crude material, but finished chemicals were not involved.

Considering the amount of equipment contained in a relatively small space, spokesmen said a great deal more damage might have been expected. For instance, it was pointed out that a naphthalene fire would have been very hard to control and would have put a serious crimp in domestic supplies at a critical time.

Toluene—This market, as well as other light oils, remained quiet. Prices were unchanged from levels in effect for many months. All BTX solvents were reduced substantially last year and toluene took the deepest cut of the three. At the 25c. per gallon, delivered price established by cokeoven operators in April, 1957, the margins of substitute solvent makers were narrowed, and petroleum makers have been compelled to pick and choose as to where they would compete with coaltar material. The oversupply situation persists, but a good export market and sustained demand for toluene in aviation gas has relieved the pressure somewhat.

Intermediates

Benzoic Acid—The market was quiet and unchanged from previous report. This material will be a by-product in a petrochemical firm's air oxidation process for producing dibasic aromatic acids from aromatic hydrocarbons. As far as current market conditions are concerned, benzoic is the only commercially produced aromatic monobasic acid which will come out of the new unit. As of last week, trade sources appeared as much in the dark as ever concerning the date of start-up of the new plant. Output of by-product benzoic acid could be very large in relation to the estimated one million pound market currently available.

Isophthalic Acid—Price in this market was steady after a reduction of 6.8c. to 15.2c. per pound in carload lots three weeks ago. Sources again pointed out that recovery of isophthalic and terephthalic acids in sufficient purity and economically was imperative in a case where a mixture of xylene isomers is oxidized. However,

OPD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 39

Coal Chemicals

these materials do not lend themselves readily to such a separation, and purity requirements for fibers are particularly high, sources said. Methods now in use for the separation of isophthalic and terephthalic were said to be based on differences in solubility of their tertiary amine salts or differences in their rate of esterification. Work has been done on developing of films and fibers using blends of isophthalic and terephthalic, it was said, but this remains in the research stage. Under the one-step air-oxidation of mixed xylenes in making isophthalic, high cost of chemical oxidants was said to be eliminated.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market remained unchanged from previous report. There was no further indication as to when PA might be marketed from a plant utilizing a one-step liquid-phase air oxidation of mixed xylene feedstock to produce a variety of aromatic acids. At this point, it appeared another plant in the midwest using naphthalene as starting material might come on stream first.

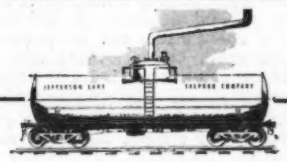
Sources felt the use of mixed xylenes as starting materials for a variety of aromatic acids would continue to assume importance due to their ready availability from coal and petroleum sources, and their low cost. It was pointed out that more than 700-million pounds of mixed xylenes were produced from petroleum sources alone in 1955. Xylene mixtures contain about 25% o-xylene, 45% m-xylene, and 20% p-xylene, together with some paraffins and ethylbenzene. o-Xylene is oxidized to phthalic anhydride, m-xylene to isophthalic acid, and p-xylene to terephthalic acid.

Styrene Monomer—A major rubber firm recently announced plans for the construction of a plant in the southwest, which would eventually produce 30,000 tons per year of polyisoprene rubber.

Trade sources said butyl and isoprene-type rubbers were more likely to cut into the market for natural rubber than into the GR-S synthetic rubber market, in which styrene monomer is used. The use of synthetic rubber now exceeds use of natural, it was said.

Rubber grade styrene monomer was scheduled to be reduced 7/10c. per pound, across the board, effective April 1.

Terephthalic Acid—This material continues to find important use in polyester fibers and films. A higher price for this chemical has allowed more leeway in choosing raw materials. However, the most important source of terephthalic in this country continues to be p-xylene. Among other raw materials in use, are p-cymene and p-diisopropylbenzene. Use of the latter as another route to terephthalic led to the development of the one-step liquid phase air oxidation process for turning aromatic hydrocarbons into a variety of aromatic acids, it was said. Some sources felt the process would be used in the design of a 30 million pound per year terephthalic unit in England announced last year and slated to come on stream sometime in 1960.



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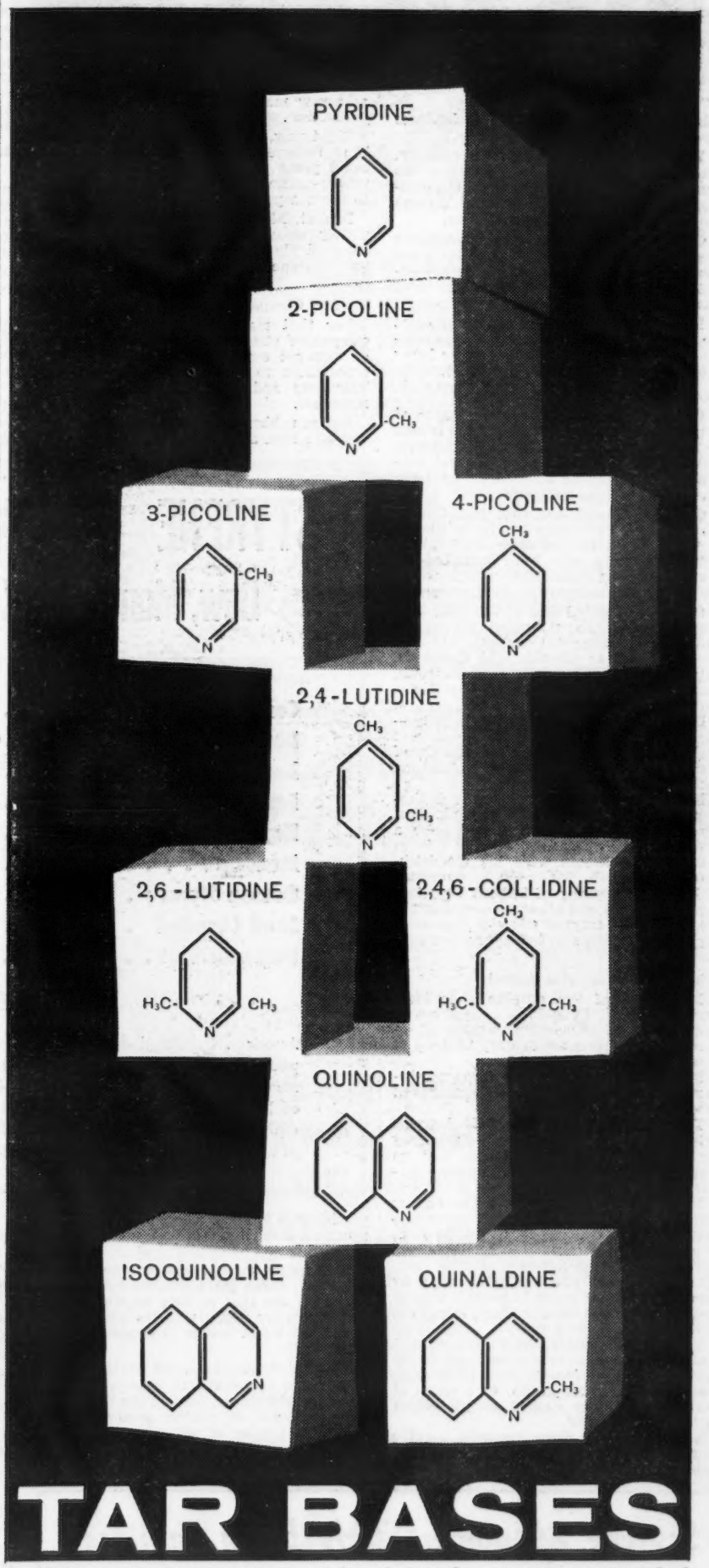

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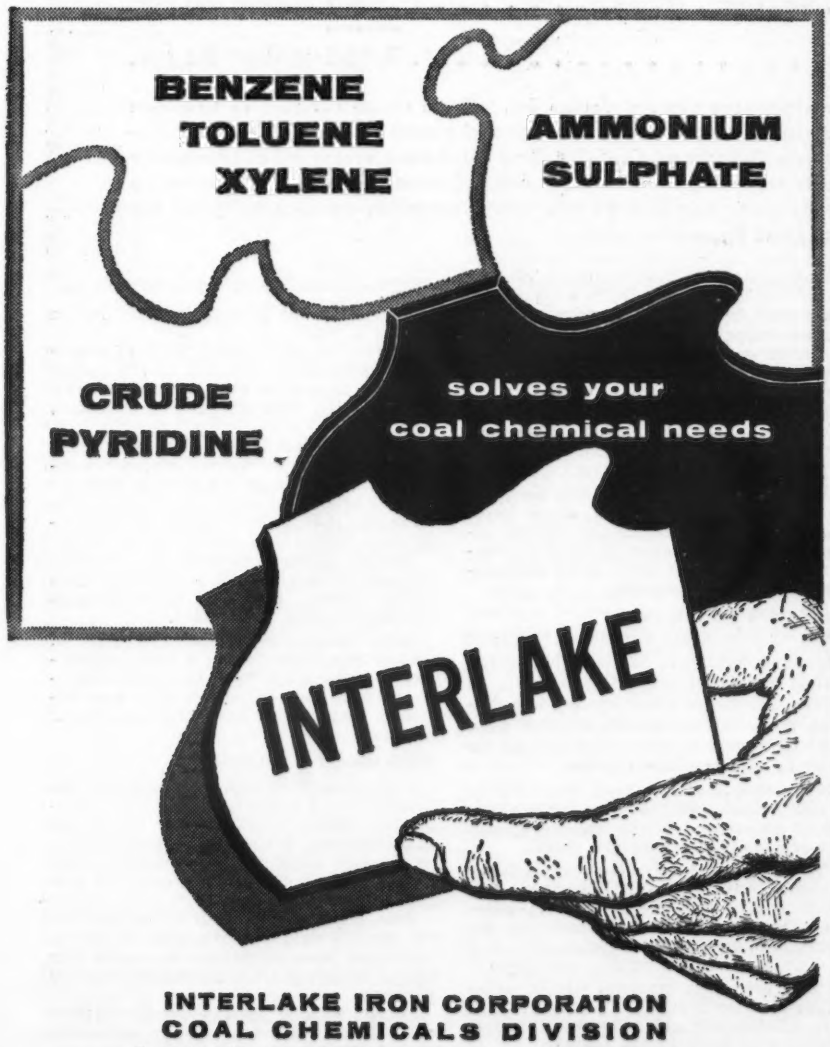

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Styrene Monomer Producers Eye Sales Goal: Nearly 1.5 Billion Pounds in 1965

OPD Special Report on Styrene Monomer

—*Continued from page 3*

take away 27 million gallons of business from them in 1959 alone.

With all this extra benzene capacity, attention of the petroleum industry has centered on Cosden Petroleum Corporation's 20-million-pound-a-year styrene monomer plant at Big Spring, Tex.

Cosden doesn't use the ethylene-benzene route of everybody else. In its Udex process refinery, it is able to extract ethylbenzene directly from a mixed-xylene feed stream. This, Cosden claims, saves money.

Further, the company reports that it was able to extract 98 percent ethylbenzene [illegible] only forty-four hours after the plant went into operation.

Cosden's Present Policy

Cosden uses all its styrene monomer at present to make polystyrene, which it sells at 20 cents delivered in 30,000-pound bulk lots. Other producers offer general purpose polystyrene at 21½ cents in bags, 20,000-pound lots, delivered.

Observers point out that the Cosden success story can't help but be intriguing to the petroleum industry—particularly those producers who have installed—or are putting in—processes which would yield a substantial supply of ethylbenzene.

One source noted that if Gulf Oil Corporation, with its estimated 30-million-gallon-a-year benzene capacity at Port Arthur, Tex., or Humble Oil Company, with some 54 million gallons at Baytown, Tex., should decide to integrate upward—look out!

If Gulf turns its benzene into styrene—at roughly a one-to-one ratio—it will amount to some 220 million pounds of monomer. If Humble jumps in: 400 million pounds.

Neither producer has given any indication that it will get into styrene. But, other sources note, both would have a logical reason to do so.

Gulf is connected with the Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., GR-S operation which has a capacity of 242,000 long tons a year. Humble and other members of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) complex have interests in butadiene and synthetic rubber.

Where Reduction Was Aimed

Many are of the opinion that Monsanto Chemical Company's recent cut in styrene monomer prices was directed toward the petroleum industry, to keep it from getting any ideas.

Monsanto says it reduced monomer because of increased plant efficiency and the lower price of benzene.

The thinking now is that if benzene gets any lower—and capacity gets any higher—the petroleum industry will be ripe for any number of moves—particularly into styrene.

The second question—will the rubber companies get into styrene monomer?—may be simpler to answer than the first, if past history is taken into account.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company pressured the industry a few years back by announcing it was going to build a styrene monomer plant at Orange, Tex., to put out 150 million pounds a year.

The plans announced by Firestone were a chief contributor to a 4-cent cut in the monomer price—from 16 cents to 12 cents for synthetic rubber grade. As a result of the drop, Firestone washed out its project in September, 1956.

Since that time, there has been nothing more than vague rumors that the rubber industry will get into styrene monomer as a raw material base for GR-S rubber production.

Right now, the tendency in the industry is to believe that the rubber companies won't jump into the market as long as rubber-grade styrene monomer is less than 13 cents a pound.

In fact, Firestone recently veered completely away from styrene when it announced plans to put up a polybutadiene-polyisoprene plant at Orange (OPD, 2/2/59).

Rubber Companies Look Away

For that matter, most of the rubber companies' attention these days appears to be directed away from butadiene-styrene copolymers to polyisoprene, butyl, polybutadiene and other "natural-synthetic" materials.

But as rubber demand climbs, GR-S use will also rise. S-type rubber capacity, now placed at 3.26 billion pounds a year, will reach an estimated 4 billion pounds a year by 1965.

This means that the rubber industry will need that much more styrene. Present indications are that as long as the rubber companies are happy with the price situation, they won't bother to produce monomer.

The third question—will further price cuts drive the chemical industry out of the market entirely, leaving the field open to petroleum or rubber producers?—is the most elusive of all.

In the first place, any answer would have to be based on a clear crystal-ball picture of the future. Such a transition would not take place rapidly.

Secondly, it is now believed that the rubber producers are not likely to get into styrene monomer production at present prices. Any further cuts would be just so much more gravy to them, and all the more reason for their staying out.

Benzene Producers: a Spectre

Third, the problem of petroleum benzene producers, and their current excess capacity, looms like a spectre. It is just possible that in the future they may produce styrene—and get it to the customer at a cheaper cost to themselves, so that they could conceivably outlast present producers in a price battle.

There is one factor which may give potential new producers pause, however: Even at its current 12-cent price to rubber producers, styrene monomer is rated a good profit item.

While the industry can't say how low it would go to keep anxious petroleum refiners out, the veiled threat of further price reductions is believed by many to be a deterrent factor to any sudden spurt in styrene capacity. Another stopper undoubtedly is the fact that new producers would have trouble moving their capacity into already established markets.

In fact, most styrene producers now are assuming a cautious attitude regarding further expansion. Rated capacity is put at 1.455 billion pounds a year.

However, rated potential can be from 10 to 20 percent less than actual peak capacity. In the case of the styrene industry, this could mean at least 1.5 billion—and perhaps as much as 1.7 billion—pounds a year at present.

Cyanamid a Dark Horse

Add to this figure American Cyanamid Company's ability to produce 40 million pounds a year of monomethylstyrene at Fortier, La. Trade observers say this material, homo- or co-polymerized, can do a lot of the things styrene polymers can do—and in some instances better.

At present, the New York firm's entire Fortier output goes captively for production of polymethylstyrene and methylstyrene-acrylonitrile copolymer resins.

Cyanamid is the only domestic producer of monomethylstyrene at present, and is directing its attention entirely to polymers. But the company knows that its product has good rubber applications, and its attitude is: In the future, who knows?

There are other styrenes which, while output of them is small, are of more than marginal interest in the overall picture, according to some in the industry.

Alpha-methylstyrene is produced by Dow. The company includes alpha-methylstyrene capacity (along with vinyltoluene and divinylbenzene) in its overall styrene monomer capacity of 500 million pounds annually.

Producers of alpha-methylstyrene from the cumene-phenol process include Allied Chemical Corporation, with a plant at Frankford, Pa., and Hercules Power Company, with facilities at Gibbstown, N. J.

Oronite Chemical Company gets alpha-methylstyrene at Richmond, Calif., but the company is not doing anything with it at present.

While nobody will say right out what capacity is, the potential for alpha-methylstyrene from cumene-phenol is estimated at around 15 million pounds a year—and Allied is expanding its plant still further.

Chemical's Special Role

While the role of this chemical is restricted to special end-uses at present, the industry doesn't rule out its possible future importance. One drawback now: a price of 14 cents per pound, f.o.b. works.

Considering mono- and alpha-methylstyrene, this would bring the overall industry capacity for styrene monomer and related materials to roughly 1.565 billion pounds a year.

Confronted with possibilities of severe price competition in selling to the rubber industry, as well as the threat of possible new capacity, how are present producers reacting?

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, not now producing polystyrene, is reportedly interested in getting into the polymer field. While Shell won't say for sure, the trade has it that the company is now circulating polystyrene samples to the trade.

Another enigma: Recently the company announced purchase of a 193-acre tract in New Jersey, ostensibly for a plant to produce plastics and resins.

Other monomer companies, already in polystyrene, indicate that it is in the polymer field in the future they will concentrate their main efforts, in this way offsetting the battle for GR-S producers' business.

Admiration for Foster-Grant

Trade observers express a reluctant admiration for Foster-Grant Company, Leominster, Mass., which, heavily committed in polystyrene, has plowed serenely ahead, continually boosting its monomer capacity at Baton Rouge, La., to some 90 million pounds a year.

This despite increased competition in the plastics field over the past few years, which has seen polystyrene's growth rate take a buffeting from incursions of other polymers.

So far, styrene polymer producers have come up with a potent answer to inroads by polyethylene, polypropylene and other materials: price-cutting.

The industry has moved swiftly in the past three years. In September, 1956,

STYRENE MONOMER: SIZING UP '59 CAPACITY

Dow, Monsanto, Koppers, etc. and How They Rate Today

Cosden	Big Spring, Tex.	20 million lbs./yr.
Dow	Freeport Tex.	500 million lbs./yr.
Dow	Midland, Mich.	
Foster-Grant	Baton Rouge, La.	90 million lbs./yr.
Koppers	Kobuta, Pa.	200 million lbs./yr.
Monsanto	Texas City, Tex.	360 million lbs./yr.
Odessa Styrene	Odessa, Tex.	50 million lbs./yr.
Shell Chemical	Los Angeles, Calif.	135 million lbs./yr.
Union Carbide	Institute, W. Va.	100 million lbs./yr.
Total		1,455 million lbs./yr.

American Cyanamid operates a monomethylstyrene plant at Fortier, La., with an annual capacity of 40 million pounds. Alphamethylstyrene can be produced as a byproduct of cumene-phenol process by Allied at Frankford, Pa.; Hercules at Gibbstown, N. J., and by Oronite at Richmond, Calif. The three installations have a combined capacity of 15 million pounds a year, and Allied is expanding its Frankford facilites. Oronite, however, is not recovering alpha-methylstyrene, and reportedly has no plans to do so in the near future. Dow makes alpha-methylstyrene, but its capacity is included in the 500-million-pound figure listed above.

Styrene Monomer Study Being Reprinted

OPD's special report on styrene monomers, the twelfth in its "in-depth" series, is being reprinted and will be available shortly. These six previous titles are also still in print:

"BORAX: A '59 PROFILE—Why US Producers See Double."

"CHELATING AGENTS: A Phenomenon Has Growing Pains."

"POTASH TRADE LOOKS TO 1970: The Trek to Canada and What's Behind It."

"TITANIUM PIGMENT: Why Producers Scoff at Recession."

"WHITHER METHANOL? Marketers Look to Skies for Answer."

"BOOM IN ACRYLONITRILE: How Fibers Are Weaving a New Pattern."

"BICARB: A 1958 Portrait—An Old-Timer in Today's Market."

Reprints of the seven studies may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church Street, New York 7.

Despite Uneasy Conditions in the Market

general-purpose polystyrene was listed at 30½ cents per pound. This material has plummeted to the current price of 21½ cents in bags and 20 cents in bulk, delivered.

Following the most recent reduction of general-purpose material, Dow added another fillip: A new marketing plan for colored polystyrene timed to offer advantages in price for purchases from high-unit volume production (OPD, 2/2/59).

The fact is that despite expectations of increased competition in the plastics field, producers feel now that polystyrene end-uses will continue to grow.

New applications are either on the market or being swiftly developed—including vacuum-forming, considered a real breakthrough. Among the more spectacular developments is a deep-foamed cup, which can hold hot liquids and not burn the hand, owing to its built-in insulation.

Terpolymers, such as styrene-butadiene-acrylonitrile are also growing rapidly, and many observers feel that the surface has only been scratched.

One of the most breathtaking developments in recent years has been the growth of styrene-polysters. A big factor in the 25-to-30-percent-a-year growth of these materials: The development of the small boat industry.

STYRENE MARKET

Dow	37.1 percent
Monsanto	24.2 percent
Koppers	13.3 percent
Shell Chemical	10.7 percent
Union Carbide	8.3 percent
Foster-Grant	5.5 percent
Cosden	0.9 percent
Total	100.0 percent

Above percentages are based on 1957 sales which include intra-company transfers where applicable.

Source: Attorney General's third report on "Competition in the Synthetic Rubber Industry."

Over the short haul, exports loom as an extremely important factor in this market. Estimated 1958 exports, based on eleven-month figures from the Bureau of Customs, place exports of monomer at around 137.5 million pounds—more than 11.5 percent of production.

This compares with 66 million pounds in 1957. Most producers feel that 1959 will be the peak export year—but that after this year, monomer plants overseas will cut sharply into exports.

Last week, Dow revealed that it was the fourth firm involved in an Australian petrochemicals venture. The others: Standard Vacuum Oil Company, its Australian affiliate, and the Australian subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Dow's Australian Venture

Dow has formed an Australian company, together with C. S. R. Chemicals Pty., Ltd., to manufacture styrene monomer. The new outfit, CRS-Dow Pty., Ltd., plans to start producing monomer in 1961.

The industry attitude toward S-type rubber sales is that the rubber industry will continue to consume around 36 to 37 percent of current monomer output for some time to come. The only uncertainty lies in the pricing situation.

Despite the fact that monomer faces keen competition on several fronts during the next several years—in price in the rubber field and in encroachments of other materials in the polymer area—the industry still has a strong feeling that it will not only "hold that line," but pick up some substantial yardage while doing it.

GR-S CAPACITY

1965	*4.0 billion lbs./yr.
1962	*3.5 billion lbs./yr.
1959	3.26 billion lbs./yr.
1958	3.01 billion lbs./yr.
1955	1.79 billion lbs./yr.

*Industry Estimate

Source: Attorney General's third report on "Competition in the Synthetic Rubber Industry".

Oranges Will Still

—*Continued from page 3*

adjournment resolution. Nor did the FDA favor extending the ban on use of red No. 32.

The yellow colors have been widely used in foods, in such products as butter, margarine, cake icings, and popcorn but after FDA disclosed its intention in 1957 to take them off the unrestricted list many firms switched over to other color materials.

The yellows will be permitted in drug and cosmetic products applied externally and will be identified as Ext. D&C Yellow Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Oil Soluble Colors Gone

The government pointed out that with the removal of FD&C yellow Nos. 3 and 4 there are no oil soluble coaltar colors now allowable in foods. It said that the coaltar manufacturing industry has found that by depositing the permitted water soluble colors on a harmless diluent containing aluminum or calcium the colors are converted to so-called lakes which can be substituted for oil soluble colors for many uses. Such lakes have been used for many years to dye easter eggs.

Acting on a request submitted some time ago by a color manufacturer, the FDA is proposing to amend the coaltar color regulations to allow lakes of all the permitted food colors to be used in foods. This would ease somewhat the impact of the removal of all of the oil soluble colors from the list, the government said.

Silver Going Off

—*Continued from page 4*

growth in the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals as well as technical advances in the preparation of chemical catalysts, silver is beginning to be used in substantial quantities.

"Several important manufacturers of synthetic organic chemicals in the US and Germany have doubled and tripled their use of silver as a catalyst in the past few years."

Mr. Wilcox mentioned the use of silver as a sterilant and disinfectant in water, but said there was doubt that a big market could be developed there because chlorine is already well established for the purpose and economics favors its continued use.

There are possible additional uses for silver in the atomic energy field, the speaker said. He explained it thus:

AEC, Navy Experiments

"The Atomic Energy Commission and the US navy have been experimenting through Westinghouse with the use of an alloy containing nominally 80 percent silver, 15 percent indium and 5 percent cadmium for control rod material in P.W.R. reactors (pressurized water reactor) as a substitute for the more expensive and less available hafnium currently employed.

"This silver-indium-cadmium alloy has excellent neutron capture characteristics, irradiation stability, high thermal conductivity and excellent resistance to corrosion by hot water. However, initial tests indicate that the creep strength or resistance to plastic flow under static loading of this alloy was not as good as it should be. Efforts are in progress to improve the creep strength of this alloy."

Hercules, Stauffer Set

—*Continued from page 3*

major step in the development of a new area of metallo-organic chemistry."

Initially it is planned that output of the new plant will be sold by Stauffer's Anderson Chemical Company Division.

Sample quantities of aluminum alkyls have been available for the past year from the Hercules research center near Wilmington, and a semi-commercial supply is being arranged for the period preceding plant start-up, it was added.

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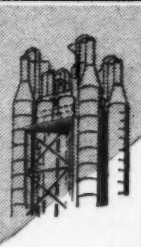

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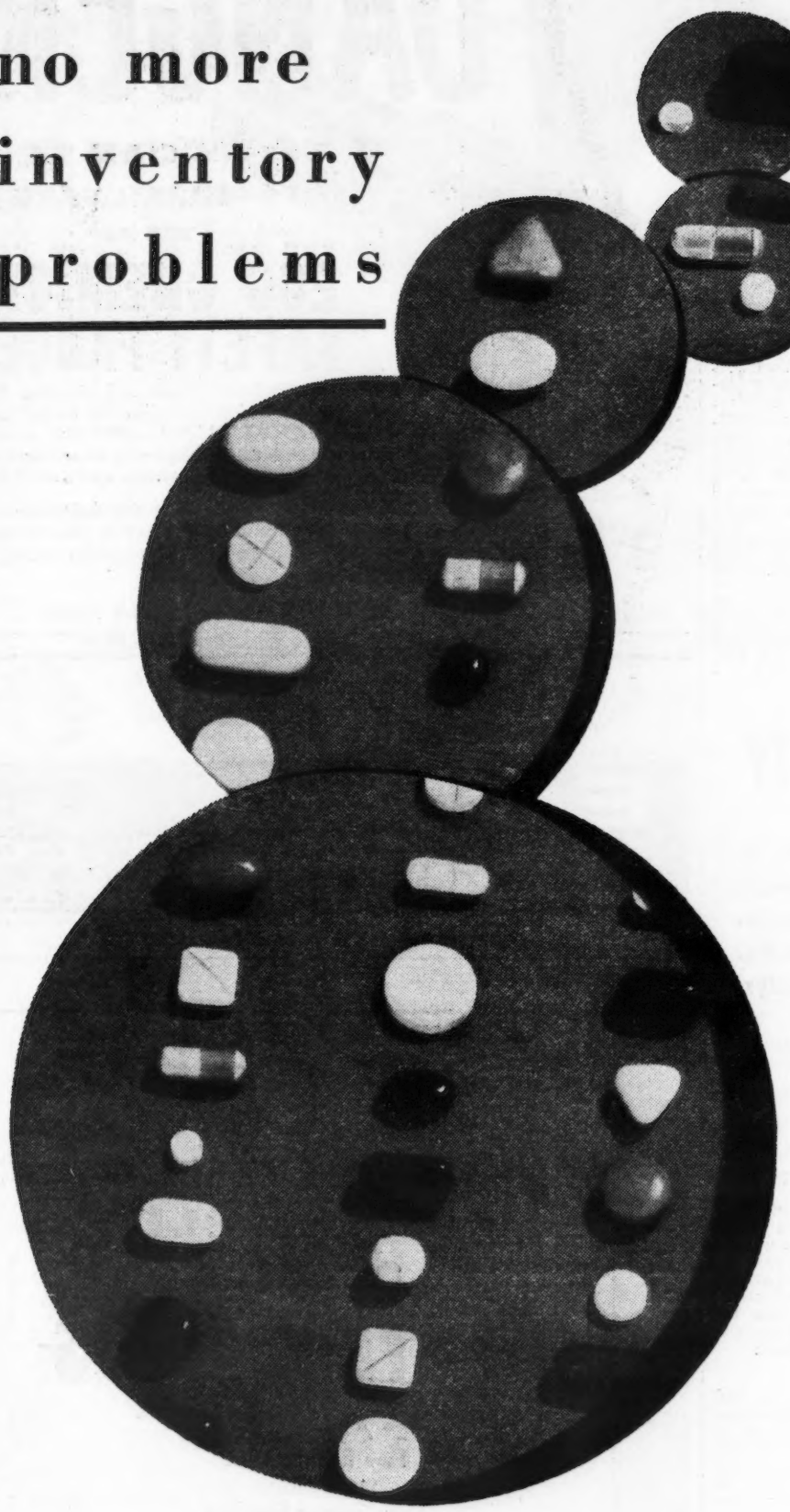

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Shaky price structures on vitamins B_1, B_2, B_6 and E gave way last week (February 2) to substantially lower schedules. Reductions, ranging from 10 percent for thiamin and riboflavin, to 15 percent for pyridoxine hydrochloride, to approximately 25 percent for certain forms of tocopherol, were not viewed as particularly significant, however, since prices on these vitamins—with the exception of E for which the last official change was recorded in late 1956—have been dropped about 10 percent each year.

While not underestimating competitive struggles—mostly among domestic producers though in some instances imports also figured in the picture—trade spokesman claimed that the reductions were fully justified by production economies and greatly increased requirements.

It was also felt that lower prices would spur demand from already established markets in the pharmaceutical and prepared-foods fields. Witness the increased usage of vitamin C in canned fruit juices over the past five years, parallel with the decrease in price, a trade source pointed out. And like others in the business, he thought it was thus logical to assume that lower prices would do the same for thiamin and riboflavin—particularly because food packagers have found it profitable to promote their products with a better-for-your-health type campaign which seems to go over big with an evidently nutrition-conscious public.

Two weeks ago, reductions were chartered for p-aminosalicylic acid and calcium and sodium p-aminosalicylates. A statement from the producer who initiated the action indicated that the new schedule was necessitated by import pressures, and did not reflect a shrinking market.

Solitary price advances announced in the past few months affected the phenolsulfates. Listings were hiked from 1 to 10 cents per pound, January 28.

p-Aminosalicylic Acid—New prices were posted January 26, effective immediately, for p-aminosalicylic acid and calcium and sodium p-aminosalicylates. Listings became $3.40 per pound for the acid, formerly $3.70, and $3.10 and $1.90 per pound, respectively, for the calcium and sodium salts. Latter revisions represented declines of 90 cents and 80 cents per pound.

Initiating the substantial reductions, the producer involved indicated that the lower prices were made necessary—at least temporarily—by import competition.

Market reports find requirements for the chemicals at normal levels, supplies due to the dual-source fully adequate.

Brucine—Brucine alkaloid is quoted at present in a range of $1.50 to $1.75 per ounce, depending upon quantity. Foreign offerings are still very limited and some dealers, in fact, report that they have been unable to pick up any material at all for sometime. Import statistics attest to the fact, however, that users have been importing small quantities directly from overseas sources.

According to one of these users of brucine for alcohol denaturant purposes, foreign suppliers have not reneged on old contracts and thus until recently prices paid have been well below the current listing.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, $28 per kilo.
Riboflavin, USP, $4 per kilo.
5-Phosphate-sodium, $2.80 per kilo.
Thiamin, $4 per kilo.
dl-a-Tocopherol, $35 per kilo.
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, $32 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
60.97	62.09	62.16	63.20

For Current Prices see page 9

Brucine sulfate, also in tight supply, is quoted at $1.50 to $1.75 per ounce.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Price reductions, long foreeast by chemical PA's and others in and outside the trade, were announced February 2. New listings are approximately 15 percent lower than the former schedule, and stack up as follows: 1-10 kilos, $190 per kilo; 500 gram s.c.b., 19c. per gram; 100 gram s.c.b., 19.5c. per gram; and 25 gram s.c.b., 22.5c. per gram.

Riboflavin — Prices were cut approximately 10 percent by producers February 2. New schedule for U.S.P. superfine powder became $36 per kilo for quantities of 1 kilo or more in fiber drums; $37 per kilo for 500 gram s.c.b.; and $4.10 a bottle for 100 gram s.c.b.

The listing on riboflavin 5-phosphate sodium was also reduced, to $104.70 per kilo. Former quote was $107.50.

Unaffected by the changes, a USP ready soluble grade of riboflavin will continue to be quoted at $130 per kilo, the producer stated.

Thiamine—Producers released new and substantially lower—off about 10 percent—price schedules last week. New listings were established as follows:

Thiamine hydrochloride U.S.P.: $36 per kilo, 1 kilo fiber drums or larger; $37 per kilo, 500 gram s.c.b.; $4.10 per bottle, 100 gram s.c.b.

Thiamine hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampuls: $38 per kilo, 1 kilo s.c.b. and larger; $39 per kilo, 500 gram s.c.b.; and $4.60 per bottle, 100 gram s.c.b.

Thiamine mononitrate U.S.P.: $36 per kilo, 1 kilo s.c.b. and larger; $37 per kilo, 500 gram s.c.b.; and $4.10 per bottle, 100 gram s.c.b.

In recent weeks, sources have reported that the thiamine price structure was a bit wobbly with competition among domestic producers as well as with importers doing the undermining. It's thought that the lower prices will now correct that situation to some extent by expanding markets for the vitamin and thus making more room for all suppliers. It's expected that manufacturers of food preparations, for example, may now be more inclined to beef up their products with additional vitamins—thiamine and riboflavin—because of the lower prices.

Tocopherol — Vitamin E prices, unchanged officially since the latter part of '56, suffered severe blows at the hands of its several producers last week. Listings were dropped about 25 percent.

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: October

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of October and September, 1958, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		October	*September*
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	15,905	80,380
Antibiotics, n.e.c.*	grs.	12,681,730	7,984,662
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	33,342	57,443
Aspirin	lbs.	62,231	52,368
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	32,316	32,163
Bacitracin	100-million units	7,009	8,064
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	5,013,286	8,357,790
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	40,935	.....
Penicillin, bulk	million units	4,434,522	5,523,638
Streptomycin	gms.	2,742,186	3,495,239
Sulfonamides	lbs.	68,507	45,638
Thiamin	lbs.	5,689	3,650
Vitamin A, bulk and medicinal	lbs.	7,703	7,659
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	64,007	64,310

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Increased efficiency and reduced operating costs due to greater production were cited by trade spokesmen. Observers, however, noted that competition has been especially keen in this market and reasoned that drastic reductions may also have been necessary to prevent so-called "special pricing situations."

Schedules were set-up as follows:

d-a Tocopherols, mixed, pure basis: $67 per kilo.

dl-a-Tocopherol: $99 per kilo.

d-a-Tocopheryl acetate: $122 per kilo.

d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate: $109 per kilo.

dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate: $90 per kilo; 25 percent dry, powdered, $22.50-$24 per kilo; 33 percent dry, powdered, $30-$31.50 per kilo.

Botanicals

Moderate to slow inquiry characterized markets for most domestic and imported botanicals last week. And with supplies in practically all cases fully adequate, prices tended lower.

Noted were declines in belladonna root and leaves and Hungarian chamomile flowers. New arrivals had precipitated the changes, according to dealers' reports.

Areca Nuts—Current listing for areca nuts, powdered, is 13c. per pound. Market is rather dull.

Belladonna—Recent arrival of new crop belladonna in face of relaxed inquiry has tended to push prices below earlier levels, trade sources reported last week. Latest listings were 26c. per pound for the leaves, 28c. per pound for the root.

Chamomile Flowers—Two lots of Hungarian source chamomile flowers have been received here in recent weeks. One of these was released, the other rejected by port inspectors. Supply is nonetheless sufficient in light of the slow demand pace, it's said.

The new material was first offered at $2.75 per pound, bales. Recently, however, trading has been conducted at $2.25. The same listing holds for Roman flowers which have been available right along.

Copaiba Balsam — Last week's reports found new firmness in this market. Prices were said to range from 50c. to 95c. per pound.

Additional strength is also found in the market for Peru balsam.

Lycopodium — Dealers have dropped prices substantially in recent weeks, reflecting, of course, fully adequate stocks and limited inquiry. Latest price quoted was in a range of $4 to $4.50 per pound.

Label Law Prescription

—Continued from page 3

pected that any industrial user would be acquainted with the hazards involved and would act accordingly.

The industry also opposed AMA's idea that animal tests should be made on all products which fall within either of the three hazard groups—DANGER, WARNING or CAUTION.

It was the industry's belief that animal testing should be required only for products falling within the first class. Animal tests for products in the other two classes would only be an added expense and lead to unnecessary delay, it was felt.

Upon reconsideration, AMA agreed to go along with industry on this point and no longer insists on these testing requirements.

AMA's Feeling Not Shared

AMA's feeling that use of the ILO symbols to denote the kind of hazard involved would be both desirable and helpful is not shared by industry. At a meeting of representatives last week of the four trade organizations working on the industry's model bill, it was decided that the industry should stick by its original proposal which fails to provide for use of symbols of any kind.

The reason for this stand by the industry is that it is questionable whether the ILO symbols have universal acceptance. They are not in use in this country and furthermore there is still some dispute among the countries seeking to establish a universally recognized set of symbols, as to the symbol that should be used to denote corrosive substances.

The symbols proposed by the ILO cover five types of hazardous substances—poisons, corrosives, explosives, flammables, and radiation.

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Gov't Research Money

—Continued from page 5

search and development stage, pilot plant operations and into ultimate industrial and military production, with the government paying for the job and owning the plants, but with private industry conducting the operations, making many of the crucial policy decisions, and ultimately purchasing the plants for private operation.

"Since this pattern has frequently been repeated since," Sen. O'Mahoney continued, "it becomes most important that we examine carefully its virtues and shortcomings. The picture Mr. Solo paints is not reassuring. As he sizes up the situation, the lack of really competent and effective government direction and leadership, combined with industry attitudes which, however well-meaning, were often influenced by particular biases and self-interest, resulted in a performance that fell far short of what the public interest and national security demanded."

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Jobs & People

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., New York—Thomas E. Watson, formerly of Smith-Dorsey, Lincoln, Neb., has been named manager of market planning.

Commerical Solvents Corporation, New York—Two men have been added to the sales staff of the industrial chemicals department. They are: **Salvatore F. Palladino,** assigned to the mid-Atlantic district office and **Ray Swan,** attached to the Los Angeles district office.

Food & Drug Research Laboratories, New York—**Dr. Bernard L. Oser,** president and director of the firm, has been appointed a lecturer on food regulations and safety evaluation at Columbia University.

Fuller, Miele, Inc., New York—**Prescott C. Fuller** and **Philip H. Miele** have formed the new public relations agency, with offices located at 247 Park avenue, to serve clients in the pharmaceutical, photographic, chemical and related industries. Mr. Fuller was previously with his own agency and prior to that was with American Cyanamid Company. Mr. Miele was previously with L. W. Frohlich & Co.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. — **George B. Rathmann** has been promoted to project manager of the advanced research projects agency contract for solid propellant research. Mr. Rathmann was previously section leader of the polymer and physical chemistry sections of the firm's central research laboratory.

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.—**Harry A. Spangenberg,** a control chemist with the firm since 1955, has been named assistant manager of formula and label control.

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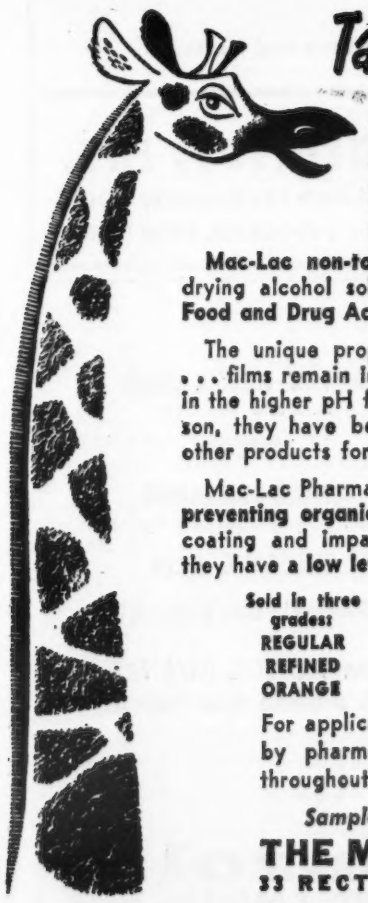

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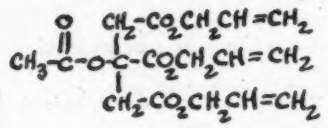

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P.A.'s Can See Recovery From Recession

—Continued from page 5

month reflect continued uncertainty and concern over the inflationary potential rather than over the imposition of any strong or general advances in the current levels. Just 28 percent point to increases, against 27 percent a month ago. There are 64 percent who show prices unchanged, and 8 percent are purchasing some items at lower prices than last month.

Inventories

"Purchased goods inventories," one of the more important of the "lagging" business change indicators, is outdoing itself in running true to form. Our survey reporters, again this month, indicate a considerable reluctance to add to their inventories. While the majority of businessmen acknowledge a reversal from the recessionary trend, only 24 percent of our committee members show a willingness to increase their inventories. There are 27 percent who report that they are still reducing stocks on hand.

Employment

Although our members report improvement in general business conditions, particularly in the steel and automotive areas, their statistics indicate no overall betterment in the employment picture. While 22 percent indicate a gain in their working force, identical with December, there are 14 percent of our reporters who show a decrease, compared with 11 percent showing a decrease last month. While most steel products and passenger car outputs are reported optimistically, these are counter-balanced by the seasonally poor performance in the road building and heavy construction industries.

Buying Policy

The percentages of change are so small from month to month that only by plotting the figures for the last eight months is the very gradual lengthening of lead time in production materials and capital expenditures apparent. There has been no change in MRO supplies during this 8-month period. The following tabulation is on a percentage basis:

January	*Hand to Mouth*	*30 Days*	*60 Days*	*90 Days*	*6 Mos. to 1 Yr.*
Production Materials.	8	32	35	20	5
MRO Supplies.....	22	49	25	2	2
Capital Expenditures.	10	8	16	25	41
December					
Production Materials	11	31	33	19	6
MRO Supplies.....	26	46	21	5	2
Capital Expenditures.	11	6	13	23	47

Specific Commodity Changes

While prices generally are quite stable, there are a number of spotty price changes, both up and down. Some early inventorying of special steel alloys and sheets in anticipation of a steel strike this summer is causing minor shortages of these items.

On the **up** side are: Copper, stainless steel bars, scrap, tin, zinc, rope, lumber, plywood, coal, oil, bearings and grinding wheels.

On the **down** side are: Lead, aluminum, vegetable oils, phthalic anhydride, naphthalene and phthalate esters.

In **short supply** are: Some steel alloys and sheets, helium and glass (temporarily, due to strike).

Linde Advances Flood

Robert F. Flood has been appointed vice-president in charge of gas products by Linde Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. He succeeds William B. Nicholson, who has been appointed a division vice-president (see picture page 5). Mr. Flood has been with Linde since 1935.

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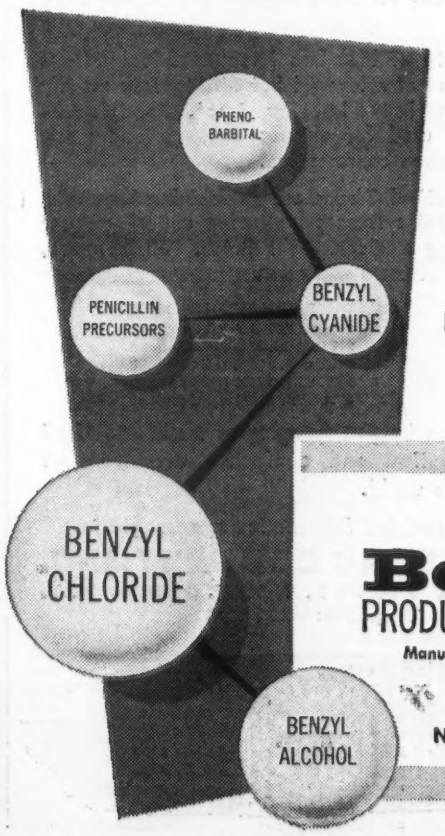

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Reports that Chinese Communists have defaulted on contracts and forced European buyers into the Indian lemongrass market caused a firming in shippers prices of approximately 30 percent during the past month. On spot, an advance of 5 cents per pound two weeks ago, went virtually industry-wide, according to reports of last week. A similar situation prevailed in citronella oil. Formosa prices were firmer, although not approaching the advances made on lemongrass. Citronella on spot continued weak, but sources said the firmer tone at source would serve to halt any further declines in spot prices for the immediate future.

Sandalwood oil was quoted 25 cents per pound higher at $13.50. Clove leaf oil was strong at $1 per pound. In some quarters, the price of Florida tangerine oil moved up, but other dealers continued to quote $2.90 per pound. There was little coriander oil available and the best prices quoted were in a range of $9.25 to $9.40. There was little demand for the item, it was said. Among prices reported on the weak side last week were peppermint and camphor oils, although inside listings of previous reports were unchanged. Eucalyptus and bois de rose oils were soft.

The overall market for essential oils continued to move downward. Business was spotty. With lower prices, business volume has fallen also. Consumers were buying in small lots for immediate need, hoping to get a better price next time. Some sources were optimistic about chances for an upward reaction, but it was hard to say when such a reversal would come. Quotations abroad were firmer in several areas. For the immediate future, though, dealers could see no sign of an uptrend.

In some quarters, alpha and beta ionones were reduced by 30 cents for standard grades of both isomers, and 40 cents to 45 cents for extra grades. Other sources held to previously reported levels. Musk, ambrette, and musk, ketone, were also easier.

In seeds and spices, the market for ginger had leveled off after sharp advances in the previous week. New levels were well held, it was said. African grades continued to arouse renewed interest as a result of the short supply of Cochin. The pepper market had hit a lull and it was difficult to say what the trend would be. There was continued good interest for advance requirements. India continued to sell turmeric at well maintained levels. Recent experience in the ginger market was said to have made for cautious selling at source.

Bergamot—Price was quoted in a range of $13 to $14 per pound. This oil has remained in short supply over many months and there was little to indicate that there would be any alleviation in the situation this year. The market was firm with an upward tendency, although interest has been moderate at high price levels. New crop was not expected to be any larger this year than was the case in the past. High prices and short supplies were forecast again for the coming year.

Camphor—The market weakened last week. However, inside prices held to previous quotations. Sassafrassy was in a range of 35c. to 55c. per pound. White camphor was quoted at 26c. per pound.

Citronella—There were further trade reports that Chinese material was not being offered. This has led to a strengthening of prices in Formosa, although the advances were far from being comparable to those recorded on lemongrass oil.

Spot markets remained weak, and any uptrend would have to await a further reduction of inventories. However, the firmer tone at source should tend to bring to a halt any further decline in spot prices.

Clove Leaf—The market was definitely stronger last week. Quotations were firm at $1 per pound, spot. Price was higher at origin due to realignment of financial structure in Madagascar. Earlier speculation that the traditionally heavy distillation period of December-March would cause further depression of prices was overruled by the currency devaluation of last month.

Coriander—There was very little oil available and few calls for it, sources said. Price was in a range of $9.35 to $9.40 per pound, according to dealers contacted last week.

Grapefruit—Florida crop was estimated for this year at about 10% more than last year. Sources contacted last week felt the increase was minimal and would not have much effect on the oil market. Price was quoted in a range of $2.00 to $2.75 per pound.

Lemongrass—The market at origin was highly excited at reports that Chinese Communists had defaulted on contracts, thus forcing European buyers into the Indian market. This has resulted in a decided firmness in shippers' ideas about price. The market was estimated to have risen by 30% during the past month. Spot levels have reflected the firmer tone. Price on 75% native lemongrass oil was 95c. per pound.

It has long been puzzling to observers as to how the Chinese citral-containing oil distilled from berries, could compete with an oil derived from grass which allows repeated cuttings each year.

Peppermint—Market weakened, according to reports from sources contacted last week. A long supply situation was in prospect for the months ahead. Returns from the 1958 crop have been estimated to be about 10 percent more than in the previous year. Plentiful supply and modest demand have contributed to the downtrend in this oil. Price on natural was quoted from $3.90 to $4.30 per pound, and redistilled was said to be in a range of $4 to $4.70 per pound.

Sandalwood—Price advanced 25c. to a basis of $13.50 to $14.50 per pound. A firming market has been noted since the first of the year. Immediate prospect was for a continuation of the uptrend. Consuming interest was moderate at the advanced quotations.

Tangerine—Florida tangerine oil moved

Price Trends

Advanced

Bergamot oil, 25c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, Alleppey decorticated, 3c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E.I., whole, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Hontaka No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Saniaka No. 1, 1c. per lb.
White, Muntok, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintje, "A," ½c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Padang, "A," ½c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, "0000," 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, 1c. per lb.
Jamaican No. 3, 4c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 10c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2, whole, 10c. per lb.
siftings, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, W.I., 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 1c. per lb.
Lampong, 1c. per lb.
Red, Gondars, 2c. per ub.
Poppy seed, Danish, ¾c. per lb.
Turkish, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
147.43	147.43	148.10	145.68

For Current Prices see page 9

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended January 30

Anise seed, 14 bags.
Black pepper, 2 lots, 748 bags.
Carobs, 4 lots, 780 bags.
Cassia, 40 lots, 6,056 bags.
Celery seed, 2 lots, 521 bags.
Chamomile flowers, 40 cases.
Coriander seed, 500 bags.
Cumin seed, 7 lots, 1,606 bags.
Ginger, 174 bags.
Hawthorne berries, 174 bags.
Juniper berries, 167 bags.
Kola nuts, 302 bags.
Mace, 28 cases.
Nutmegs, 14 lots, 1,043 bags.
Olive oil, 8 lots 435 drums.
Papain, 18 lots, 791 cases.
Red pepper, 3 lots, 1,219 bags.
Rose hips, 432 bags.
Sage leaves, 2 lots, 440 bags.
Sesame seed, 112 bags.
Shelled bitter almonds, 14 bags.

OPD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 39

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Essential Oils

higher in some quarters last week. Sources were quoting price in a range of $3.10 to $3.75 per pound, but some business continued to be done at the $2.90 level previously reported. Higher listings could become general, it was said. The market was stronger.

Aromatic Chemicals

a-Ionone—A producer announced lower prices last week. Standard grade declined 30c. to $3.85 per pound in 25-lb containers. Extra grade was reduced 40c. per pound to a basis of $5 per pound, same packing.

b-Ionone—A producer reduced the price of standard and extra grades of b-ionone last week. New price on standard grade, in 25-lb lots was $3.85 per pound off 30c. from previous list, and extra grade was newly quoted at $5.85 per pound, a reduction of 45c. per pound.

Musk—A trade source quoted lower prices on musk ketone and ambrette last week. In 25-lb. lots, musk ambrette was newly quoted at $4.55 per pound, a 25c. reduction. Musk ketone listed at $4.75 per pound, off 50c. from previous listing.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—Reserve stocks were said to be light. Replacement levels were being well maintained. A firmer tone in the market should develop once dockside supplies are moved to warehouses, it was said.

Ginger—The market leveled off, but previous advances were well held. New crop Cochin was difficult to come by for shipment and African grades have aroused new interest abroad. Jamaica prices were firm and government supported.

Pepper—The market had hit a lull and there was no clear cut trend, according to reports early in the week. Indian markets maintained strength, but the temporary availability of Lampung pepper from Singapore minimized this somewhat.

In red peppers, the sharp advance at source was followed by some improvement in spot levels. New York stocks were not large, and shipments from Japan on current crop were small.

Rumania's Production Push

—Continued from page 7

tons a year by 1960 and approximately 1.5 million tons a year by 1965.

Concurrently, a powerful chemical industry producing insecticides and other products needed in agriculture is being expanded to help raise the level of Rumanian agricultural production.

The Rumanians are aware that some of their production goals may sound excessive, but they seem confident that they will be met and even exceeded.

Here is something the Rumanians have to say about just one of their new installations:

"The new factory for phosphatic fertilizers put into service at Navodari, Constantza region, this year, has from the very start produced more than the envisaged figure of 40,000 tons of sulfuric acid per year and 100,000 tons of phosphatic fertilizers.

"The technical improvements made during the building of the new factory have made it possible to turn out this increased production at a very convenient cost-price. This has raised the overall output to 100,000 tons of sulfuric acid and 250,000 tons of phosphatic fertilizers per year. Owing to up-to-date technic, the factory for nitrous fertilizers in process of construction, which was planned to produce 75,000 ton of ammonia per year, will be able to start with a yearly output of 100,000 tons of ammonia—a figure which can easily be doubled."

Sohio Starts Work On Lima Unit Addition

Standard Oil Company (Ohio) Cleveland, has begun construction of a $650,000 addition to its lube plant and on a revamping program for the wax facilities at its Lima, Ohio, refinery.

Included in the expansion and improvement program, Sohio says, is the complete installation of continuous molding equipment at the firm's No. 2 refinery in Cleveland, Ohio.

Chemirad Picks Engineer

Chemirad Corporation, Milltown, N.J., has appointed Ranald G. Dunning chief engineer. Mr. Dunning served for many years as project and development engineer and as manager of research and development for Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company (now a part of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.), Merck & Co. and Metalwash Machinery Company.

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Coatings Materials

Nineteen cents has been hewn off of cobalt oxide's price ticket. Trade sources, on hearing of this, were reminded of how, way back when—was it a year and a half ago?—(Short time seems long in this era of rapid change)—a like cut had been made with the explanation that due to uncovery of new ore deposits, sellers at the source were in a position to reduce asking prices, and that importers were going to pass this savings along to the consuming trade in order to broaden usage. Morethanlikely, the same factors lie behind last week's action.

Cost savings, these days, one observer volunteered, are almost always passed along to consumers. To pocket them, he said, would not only be uncharitable, it would be downright poor business policy. (He was speaking in reference to alkyds and plasticizers.) Today's watchword, he explained, is market expansion, which is only one facet of the more general principle of dynamic change. He who stands still is submerged, he concluded, darting away rapidly.

At least one trade source was disinclined to waste time in such generalities. From this source it was reported succinctly that with copper having advanced 1 cent per pound, copper chemicals, including oxide, were being increased forthwith by that amount.

Nor were words wasted or style abused in the latest report from Agricultural Marketing Service. The Service noted that the Georgia-Florida rosin market continued during January to experience upward price trends against a very tight supply situation in spite of dwindling sales volume in all but export outlets. As the month progressed, weekly receipts from the scrape crop declined to a level 27 percent below the correponding period of last year. This, said the Service, further extended the paucity of medium grade supplies from the current season's production.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper oxide, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, imp., Arg., ½c. per lb.
Cobalt oxide, 19c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
103.07	103.08	103.09	101.50

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Output of chrome colors eased off in November to 2,967 short tons from the previous month's 3,162, though totaling higher than the last November's 2,832. Stocks stood at 3,890 short tons at the end of the month, as compared with 3,715 a month earlier.

The November total included 609 tons of chrome oxide green, 1,806 tons of chrome yellow and orange, and 552 tons of molybdate chrome orange. Comparable figures for a month earlier were, respectively, 639 tons, 1,931 tons, and 592 tons: and for a year ago, 445 tons, 1,805 tons and 582 tons.

Cobalt Oxide—The major importer of this material posted sharply lower quotations last week. Prices of the two ceramic grades quoted by OPD were cut 19c. per pound to $1.29 for 70 to 71 percent cobalt, and $1.33 for 72½ to 73½ percent, delivered East of the Rockies. A differential of 3c. per pound was maintained for West Coast shipments.

In December a year ago a similarly sharp reduction was posted in an endeavour to translate the discovery of additional ore deposits into increased consumption. Doubtless this motive also lies behind last week's reduction.

Copper Oxide—In response to firmer metal, producers last Tuesday marked up quotations 1c. per pound to 47c. per pound for type I red, 45c. for type II and 46¼c. for black, in shipments of 100 to 5,000 pounds, f.o.b. producing point.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—The autoritative estimate of 1958 asbestos production recently quoted in these columns, was confirmed last week in a release from the Bureau of Mines, reporting an overall decline of 17 percent for the year as against the estimate of approximately 15 percent. Decreasing consumption, doubtless a reflection of the recession, was exclusively accountable for the decline. This is borne out by the fact that producing capacity was expanded during the year by the opening of new facilities.

Domestic production, which has never been much of a factor in the market, declined to 40,000 tons from the previous year's 44,000 in spite of support given the market by the government's procurement program, which came to a close at the end of the year.

Overall imports were tabbed by the Bureau at 605,000 short tons as compared with 682,732 in 1957, indicating an apparent consumption of 642,600 short tons as against 723,492 in 1957.

The statistics were arrived at through a projection of data for the first nine months of the year. Whether they were adjusted for seasonal variation was not made known.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for November and list October's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Sales	
	October	November
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	16,898,405	16,472,025
Laminating resins	8,021,458	7,177,464
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,346,321	1,859,244
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	2,727,930	2,156,211
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	8,038,818	8,460,996
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	86,520,392	72,207,769
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	8,486,408	6,910,028
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	3,270,939	2,879,211
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	503,346	409,380
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	498,191	362,680
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	990,913	793,631
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	921,766	1,037,571
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,052,778	1,654,569
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,567,289	2,391,026
All other modifications	3,907,003	3,094,398
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	24,204,742	18,850,853
Protective coating resins including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins	705,429	687,632

Natural Resins

Dammar Gum—To find a price change one needs to look as far back as that ½c. per pound advance in East India Batu nubs and chips, posted two weeks ago. That move, brought on by higher source listings, settled the quotation at a range of 9c. to 10c. per pound. The present market is reported steady at reduced trading volume as it passes through the lull that annually precedes start of the Spring season.

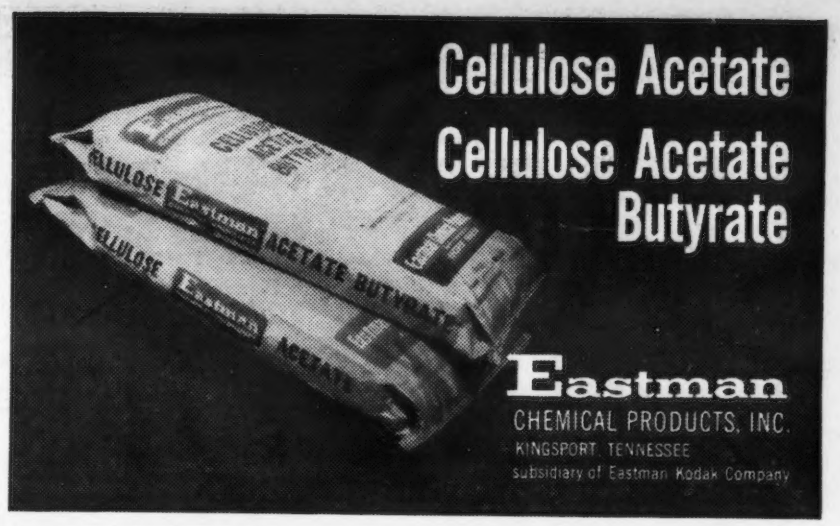
Shellac—Increases were noted in spot demand and inquiry, but overall, the market kept to the slow side. Orange grades moved at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached was offered at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Lower prices, resulting from record production in the Argentine, have done nothing to arouse consuming interest. Even with offering prices down to

—*Continued on page 58*

OPD NOW REPORTS ON TRADE NAME CHEMICALS & SPECIALTIES



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ALOE—8 cs, Meer Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
ALUMINUM POWDER—15 dms, American Express Co, Bremen
ALUMINUM SULFATE—600 bgs, National City Bank, Bremen
662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
AMBRETTE SEED—2 bgs, Puerto Barrios
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 dms, London
ANILINE DYES—106 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
75 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
78 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
29 dms, Sandoz Inc, Hamburg
27 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
31 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
193 dms, Bremerhaven
10 dms, Rotterdam
43 dms, Havre
ANNATTO SEED—112 bgs, Salentine & Co, Kingston
114 bgs, H Kohnstamm, Kingston
ANTHRACENE—1 cs, Koppers Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—423 bgs, National Lead Co, Hull
210 bgs, D Hauser, Hamburg
268 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
263 bgs, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—120 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
506 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Port Sudan
510 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
666 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
1,016 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—500 bgs, Leixoes
ARSENIC, WHITE—292 cks, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
6,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
BABASSU OIL—987 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz Maranhao
BALL CLAY—320 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
BARIUM PEROXIDE—7 dms, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, London
BEESWAX—90 blks, Colonial Trust Co, Lisbon
101 blks, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
15 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
41 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Tampico
65 bgs, Koster Keunen, Casablanca
73 bgs, Tampico
50 bgs, Havana
BERYLLIUM OXIDE—1 dm, General Electric Co, Marseille
BLANC FIXE—300 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
552 bgs, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—1 dm, Port of Spain
BONE BLACK—517 bgs, E J Lang, Casablanca
BRONZE POWDER—103 dms, American Express Co, Bremen
80 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
5 dms, Wm Recht Co, Hamburg
CALAMINE—30 dms, D F Young, Manchester
CALCIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, H J Baker & Pro, Avonmouth
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—600 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Keelung
20 cs, American Express Co, Keelung
82 cs, S W Kung, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—700 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
225 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—5 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
60 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARDAMOM—100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
7 cs, P H Petry, London
7 cs, R T French, London
CARNAUBA WAX, 188 bgs, Balfour Cuthrie, Parnahiba
562 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Parnahiba
63 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Parnahiba
1,065 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
251 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Parnahiba
63 bgs, Frank B Ross, Parnahiba
224 bgs, M Schmidt Inc, Salvador
CAROBS—200 cs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
CASEIN—500 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
167 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Ponta Delgada
375 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
616 bgs, Asmus Bros, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Cone Close Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, International Expediters, Rotterdam
383 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASSIA—1,056 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
2,250 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,723 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORANILIC ACID—1 dm, Mutchler Chemical Co, Hamburg
CHLOROTHIAZIDE—7 dms, Genoa
CINNAMON QUILLS—105 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Ho Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
10 dms, A Verley & Co, Hong Kong
50 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
75 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Keelung
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
25 dms, Jacobson Van Den Berg & Co, Hong Kong
CLOVE—200 bgs, Marseille
COALTAR DYES—19 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
78 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
13 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
11 dms, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Gothenburg
COCONUT OIL—549 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COCONUT SHELLS—571 bgs, B Sirotta, Kingston
CODLIVER OIL—163 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Lisbon
244 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
195 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
COPAL GUM—134 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Manila
38 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
138 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
28 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
70 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
143 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Macassar
68 bkts, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Macassar
COPPER DUST—6 cs, Rassel Export Co, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
330 bgs, Casablanca
CORN OIL—241 tons, Antwerp
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
200 bgs, Impex Agricultural Commodities, Rijeka
200 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
896 bgs, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—110 dms, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
360 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CREOSOTE OIL—12,140 tons, Koppers Co, Middiesbrough
CRESYLIC ACID—26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
280 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
29 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Middleton & Co, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
91 bgs, Louis Furth, Istanbul
154 bgs, Istanbul
750 bgs, Khorramshahr
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE—39 dms, Hamburg
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
106 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Singapore
DEXTRIN—1,195 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
1,260 bgs, Rotterdam
DRY COLORS—1,200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
FATTY ACID—400 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
725 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Bremen
1,200 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Copenhagen
30 dms, Bremen
FENUGREEK SEED—215 bgs, K I Lister & Co, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—14 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
14 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
GAMMA ACID—35 dms, Rotterdam
GARLIC OIL—4 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
GARNETLAC—183 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—34 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Hamburg
30 bgs, B Young & Co, London
102 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
200 bgs, Colloids Inc, Hull
GENTIAN ROOT—67 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
GINGER—245 bgs, G N Rawlinson, Apapa
93 bgs, F A Thompson, Freetown
449 bgs, Union Merchants, Freetown
102 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
GLUE—19 dms, Larssen Piling Corp, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—375 bls, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE — 504 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GUAR GUM—659 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
GYPSUM—500 bgs, Certified Industrial Products, Avonmouth
800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Hull
GYPSUM, CRUDE—12,681 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
15,933 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HORNMEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
11 bgs, Banta Corp, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—41 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
KELP—112 bgs, Meer Corp, Bergen
LACTOSE—23 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LEMON OIL—5 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Vera Cruz
30 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cochin
12 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
30 dms, Cochin
LOCUST BEAN GUM—373 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—80 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
2,6-LUTIDINE—1 can, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
MACE—28 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
108 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
42 cs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
44 cs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
MAGNESITE—450 bgs, Magnesite Syndicate Ltd, Madras
MANGANESE ORE—1,120 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MELAMINE RESINS—200 bgs, Yokohama
MENTHOL—10 cs, China International Trading Co, Hong Kong
25 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
10 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
MERCURIC CADMIUM—4 dms, Hamburg
MERCURY—25 flks, Continental Ore Corp, Tampico
METALLIC SODIUM—12 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MINERAL COLORS—30 dms, Revelli Chemical Co, Hamburg
MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—25 cs, N Y & N J Lubricant Co, Glasgow
MINERAL WAX—18 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, Hamburg
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg
50 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—625 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
3,003 bgs, J N Forker, Middlesbrough
242 bgs, J N Forker, Hull
52,151 bgs, W J Byrnes, Gdynia
1,249 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—902 dms, Bernardine Shipping Co, Barranquilla
3,200 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
OLIBANUM GUM—100 bgs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Aden
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
25 dms, Colonial Trust Co, Seville
ORANGE OIL—14 cs, Reynard Ltd, Hamburg
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
19 dms, Belize
PALO SANTO OIL—122 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—100 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
24 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
1,470 bgs, Singanore
400 bgs, Alleppey
840 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Yokohama
100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Yokohama
400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
112 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Kobe
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—210 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 dm, Geismar & Co, Santos
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
a-PICOLINE—105 dms, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POLLACK LIVER OIL—125 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—18 bgs, Goodrich Gulf Chemicals Inc, Bremen
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—240 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—600 bgs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Yokohama
PYRENE—20 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, Mombasa
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—126 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—30 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
PYRITES—206 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,250 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,022 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SABADILLA SEED—100 bgs, Banta Corp, La Curria
SACCHARIN—20 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Trieste
SALVADOR BALSAM—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Salvador
5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Salvador
5 dms, Meer Corp, Salvador
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bangkok
1,150 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—80 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—105 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
75 cs, Summit Import Corp, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—441 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
1,223 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
500 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Salvador
SODIUM ALGINATE—50 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM CYANIDE—600 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
SODIUM HYDROXYCINNAMATE—36 dms, Havre
SODIUM ORTHOSULFABENZIMIDE—22 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kobe
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—40 bgs, Impex Metals Corp, Rijeka
SPERM OIL—100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, Glasgow
STARCH—600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—403 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
TANNING EXTRACT—16 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
30 dms, Mohegan International Corp, Hamburg
TARAXACI ROOT—7 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
TARRAGON LEAVES—12 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Rijeka
THYME LEAVES—154 bgs, Alicante
THYROID POWDER—6 dms, Copenhagen
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—106 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
87 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE — 50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
100 dms, Gothenburg
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—320 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
160 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Avonmouth
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,670 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
VANILLA BEANS—273 cs, L A Champon & Co, Semarang
VITAMIN B—72 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
VITAMIN C—40 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Foster T. Smith, Yokohama
24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—460 bgs, Pigment & Chemical Co, London
45 dms, D F Young, Manchester
800 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Liverpool
ZINC SULFATE—221 bgs, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

AGAR—55 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
ANILINE DYES—10 dms, Castelazo & Associates, Amsterdam
BONEMEAL—2,700 bgs, Ziel & Co, Sydney
CAMPHOR—20 cs, A J Fritz, Keelung
CARNAUBA WAX—22 bgs, Chemical Bank, Santos
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
650 tons, American Trust Co, Suriago
500 tons, Tacloban
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
COPRA MEAL—4,000 bgs, Paul X Smith, Manila
CORN STARCH—350 bgs, Emda Import Co, Salina Cruz
EARTH COLORS—1,800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
400 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Bremen
IRON OXIDE—709 bgs, London
LAUREL LEAVES—45 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, J Schumacher, Bremen
1,250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—50 bls, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Kobe
285 bgs, Cal Compact Foods, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—132,921 bbls, Panama Refining Co, Maracaibo
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,704 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
690 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—20 bgs, J L Westland & Son, Kobe
VITAMINS—10 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
WHITE LEAD—600 bgs, London

Philadelphia

ARSENIC—61 bbls, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,067 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Manchester
1,000 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
920 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Lourenco Marques
730 bgs, Ehret Co, Lourenco Marques
2,900 bgs, Rubberoid Co, Lourenco Marques
1,824 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—312 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
CORN STARCH—300 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
FERRO-MANGANESE—330 tons, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,087 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Matarani
FUEL OIL—109,638 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Naples
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,967 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOFMEAL—402 bgs, International Packers Etd, Buenos Aires
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
NAPHTHALENE—1,429 bgs, Antwerp
OSSEINE—363 bgs, Kind & Knox, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,100 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—1,524 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Hamburg
RUTILE SAND—5,396 bgs, National Chemical Corp, Sydney
5,951 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Sydney
950 bgs, Derby Co, Sydney
TALC—800 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
550 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
VANILLA BEANS—53 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
ZINC OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
ZIRCON—1,501 bgs, Frank Samuels & Co, Sydney
2,281 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Sydney
12,224 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

ALUMINUM PASTE—100 dms, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
3,120 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
4,500 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
700 bgs, Lourenco Marques
900 bgs, Durban
CALCIUM NITRATE—4,600 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amsterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CLOVE—500 bgs, Lourenco Marques
50 bgs, Durban
COPRA—700 tons, Bank of California, Rombion
1,183 tons, Procter & Gemble Co, Tacloban
1,750 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
210 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
160 tons, Siain
NUTMEG—52 bgs, Singapore
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—22 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kingston
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,490 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
UREA—2,500 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amsterdam
WATTLE EXTRACT—320 bgs, Durban
WHITING—3,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats lagged. Limited trading was restricted to actual needs last week. Edible oils were easier and declined fractionally. Light sales took place in corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils at lower levels. Crude coconut oil was firm and offers for shipment were raised slightly. Copra also was higher as a result of increased demand for European account. Tallow and greases were easier with trading at slightly lower levels. Edible tallow also was weak and lower. Export business was fair, with Poland taking 500 tons of tallow.

Demand for drying oils also was inactive last week. Continued lack of demand for tung oil weakened this market and offers were reduced fractionally. Linseed oil was without change, with demand confined to fill-in needs, while consumers absorbed larger lots against former contracts. Oiticica for prompt delivery were firmly maintained, despite hand to mouth consuming demand. Trading in Brazilian castor oil was light, but stocks for prompt delivery were steadier, reflecting the scarcity of offers for shipment from the source.

Oil meals were weak and lower. Soybean meal continued unsettled due to slackened demand and market declined $1 per ton for immediate delivery while deferred positions were held at $2 premium over spot. Linseed meal was less active and dropped $1 per ton for spot material, while later delivery was unchanged and firm. Cottonseed meal also was easier and off $2 per ton.

Margarine production in 1958 in the U.S. set a new all-time record for the third consecutive year. Production was estimated at 1,573 million pounds of margarine last year by the Department of Commerce, compared with 1,463 million pounds in 1957, an increase of about 8 percent.

Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Crude was firm and higher. Offers for shipment advanced to 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, February delivery. Oil on spot, New York was quoted at 20¾c. tankcars, and 20¼c., late February delivery.

Castor — Offers for prompt shipment from Brazil was limited and firmly held. No. 1, Brazilian oil was maintained at 14¾c. per pound tankcars, New York, prompt, with trading reported thereat.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 3c. per lb.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Yellows, 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
Inedible, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
116.70	117.97	117.94	104.44

For Current Prices see page 9

Domestic grades moved in fair volume for actual needs.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	600,000
Previous week	859,050	1,672,000
Corresponding week, 1958	3,360,300	2,244,000
Total this year	5,946,250	10,102,000
Corresponding period, 1958	5,688,480	13,566,000

Corn—Crude was easier and fractionally lower. Sales took place at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was reduced to 15.10c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Trading in futures was limited on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was dull and featureless. Prices were lower and off fractionally, reaching new lows for this move. Uncertainty of developments from the sales of government owned crude and refined cottonseed oil restricted trading.

Oils and Fats: December

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in December and November, 1958 (in thousand of pounds).

Vegetable Oils	Production Dec. 1958	Production Nov. 1958	Consumption Dec. 1958	Stocks Dec. 31, 1958
Cottonseed, crude	189,981	205,160	161,294	168,401
Cottonseed, refined	150,155	142,372	106,697	184,117
Peanut, crude[2]	8,757	8,048	6,924	7,402
Peanut, refined	6,522	5,695	3,285	7,534
Corn, crude	22,944	22,298	21,905	24,522
Corn, refined	20,761	21,911	20,191	10,075
Soybean, crude	359,893	351,240	326,015	167,701
Soybean, refined	310,939	294,040	305,428	105,703
Coconut, crude	30,446	30,475	48,323	[5]50,035
Coconut, refined	30,504	28,275	29,291	12,776
Palm kernel, crude	.....	.....	[4]	3,367
Palm kernel, refined	[4]	4,476	3,070	1,096
Linseed, raw	43,738	45,472	32,319	94,998
Linseed, refined	17,789	15,033	13,985	36,611
Palm oil (crude and refined)	.....	.....	[5]3,396	[5]12,183
Tung oil	9,759	5,239	2,938	48,053
Castor, (No. 1 and No. 3)	[4]	[4]	7,507	[5]21,582
Other Than Vegetable Oils				
Lard, rendered and refined	[6]229,000	[6]201,000	[5]34,314	92,763
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	[7]27,176	[7]29,063	[5]20,464	27,337
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool) (including refined)	[7]234,009	[7]235,123	[5]140,084	286,508
Cod and cod-liver oil[8]	.....	81	N.A.	1,130
Other liver oils[8]	2	1	N.A.	164
Menhaden[8]	12,899	[6]6,285	[5]5,714	65,319
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[8]	393	[6]1,062		
Other fish oil, except liver oil[8]	170	[6]373		
Marine mammal oil[8]	.....	.....	[5]4,793	[5]31,984
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	21,588	19,961	13,118	52,587

[6] Revised.
NA Not available.
[1] Data for crude and refined oils other than those specified are no longer collected monthly.
[2] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[3] Data for stocks of palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[6] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this Agency, refined lard production (Federally inspected only) totaled 134 million pounds in November 1958 and 148 million pounds in October 1958.
[7] Production data for the following animal fats have been weighted to account for quantities produced by small renderers not reporting monthly. The factors for 1958 are as follows: "Tallow and grease inedible"—5.2%, "Tallow edible."—3.4%.
[8] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Data on consumption and stocks of menhaden, sardine, and other fish oils not available separately. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

OFD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 39

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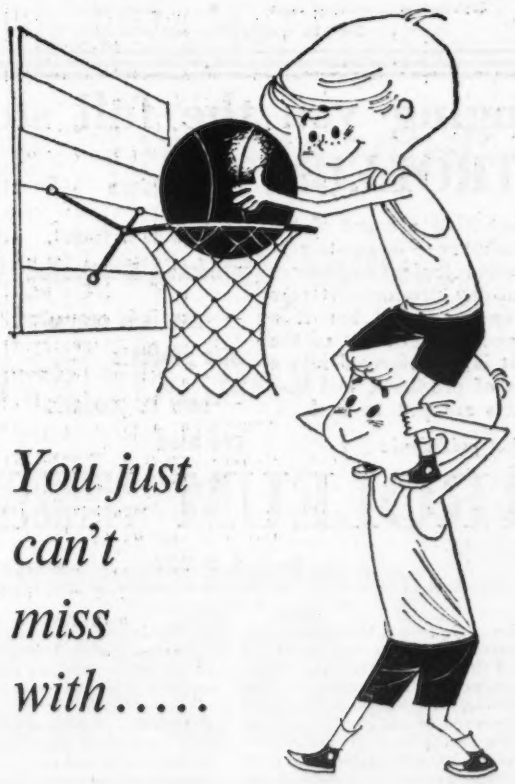

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Cash oils were quiet and lower. Refined salad was easier and declined to 14¼c. per pound, tankcars New York basis. Export business was moderate. Colombia purchased 1,500 tons of refined cottonseed oil and 2,500 tons of refined soybean oil for shipment February 20 through March 12.

Crude oil was quiet and slightly lower. Sales were reported at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Market in the southeast was nominal at 11c. to 11¼c.; Lubbock, 10⅝c. and Waco, 10¾c.

CCC has added cottonseed oil to their February sales, list for domestic and export. Prime crude cottonseed oil will be available on competitive bids not less than 11c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. storage point or Houston, Texas. Bleached prime summer yellow oil at not less than 12.48c. per pound, bulk f.o.b. storage points or Houston, Texas. Offers will be made periodically by New Orleans CSS Commodity Office.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 6, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	225	13.11	12.92	13.04S
May	313	13.01	12.75	12.87S
July	65	12.85	12.60	12.66@12.70
Sept.	17	12.35	12.20	12.34@12.35
Oct.	3	12.10	12.10	12.24@12.30
Dec.	3	12.15	12.15	12.17@12.25

Total sales and switches 646 contracts.

Flaxseed—Market dull and featureless. Bids unchanged.

Olive—Interest in replacements from primary sources was reported slow. Tunisian oil was offered at $52 to $53 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment. Spanish oil was steadier and maintained at $57 same basis, f.o.b. shipping point. Demand for oil on spot was limited to fill-in needs. Tunisian oil was unchanged at $2.20 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Spanish at $2.40 to $2.45.

Peanut — Market continued unsettled and dropped ¼c. Crude was sold at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, the lowest level since 1949. Refined also was lower at 15¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Trading was light. Crude was easy and slightly lower. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 9⅛c. per pound, Decatur, unrestricted for February-March delivery. Refined salad was lower at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Tung—Slow demand unsettled the market and quotations declined slightly. Offers were liberal at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower at 22½c. to 23c., depending upon quantity. Domestic oil also was easier and ranged from 20¾c. to 21c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was easy and lower. Prices ranged from 73c. to 78c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Increased interest from Europe strengthened the market. Shipments were

—*Continued on page 58*

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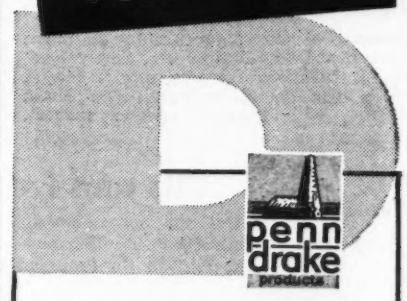

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Petroleum Derivatives

Two industrial factors—a cutback in automobile production and the continuing glassworkers' strike now entering its fourth month—have left this market treading water at a time when it felt it might begin to slip out of the economic trough of the past year. Both factors are related directly to the industrial situation in Detroit; likewise, both are mere surface shadows of the more basic and deep-seated problems plaguing the industrial scene. Primarily, derivative producers feel, the industrial centers such as Detroit are doing a pretty fair job of righting themselves and their market situation. Steel, it is noted, has come a long way from the heavily constricte demand and production picture of a year ago; automobiles also, though to a much lesser degree, have done a good job of extending output. However, at this juncture, solvents manufacturers say, the tendency is to draw back from further extension and to consolidate at present levels. Considered a reflection of the consolidation picture, some automobile industry market authorities suggest, are the two factors mentioned above.

Daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries in November was 6.7 million gallons, 17 percent greater than a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in November was 21.9 million gallons per day, 6 percent less than a year ago, the report said. Stocks of liquefied gases, it was added, totaled 923 million gallons at the end of November, decreasing 14 million gallons during the month compared to a 104 million gallon decrease in November, 1957. Underground stocks of liquefied gases totaled 698 million gallons on November 30, a decrease of 25 million gallons during the month.

The nation's stocks of gasoline increased 4,628,000 barrels in the week ended January 31, according to a report from the American Petroleum Institute. At the week-end total supplies were 197,511,000 barrels, compared with 192,883,000 a week earlier and 204,559,000 a year ago.

The rise in gasoline stocks accompanied a high rate of refining activity designed to produce enough fuel oil for cold weather needs.

Light fuel oil supplies dropped a further 3,657,000 barrels, to 96,745,000. A year ago they amounted to 123,121,000 barrels. Heavy fuel oil stocks were down 2,057,000 barrels, to 57,867,000.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 7, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Price shading continues to be one of the regular hazzards of the day, producers here say. The position of benzene has shifted little in the past weeks and no drastic moves are anticipated in either one direction or the other. One manufacturer here has suggested that a further price cut may take place; however, most producers in the market note that they're still suffering hangovers from the price cut binge of last fall.

Partial Aromatics—Sales of this material continued somewhat slow last week, producers here reported, with little change in the production picture. Further reports of cutbacks in Detroit production made it pretty obvious, producers noted, that strength would not be forthcoming from the industrial quarters this year. However, reports of a big year in construction for 1959 have heartened them a good bit.

Toluene—Competition continues strong in this market, with production and sales picture showing little inclination to shift from present levels. Aviation gasoline manufacturers continue to pump a quantity of strength into the toluene market; in other areas, sales continue to reflect the atrophy engendered by the successful competitive selling of cheaper materials.

Xylene—Producers say that things are quiet in this market. A keen competitive spirit is noted by one manufacturer; most producers concede that material is moving though at an unexhilerating pace.

LPG's

Propane—Production of this material amounted to 435,253,000 gallons in November, according to the current monthly report by the Bureau of Mines. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground, the report said, amounted to 621,866,000 gallons as compared to the 585,281,000 gallons on hand on October 31. Demand in November, the report adds, was tallied at 8,358,000 gallons in deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline; demand for other uses amounted to 384,892,000 gallons.

Butanes—Production of this material in November amounted to 154,164,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines report. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground, the report noted, amounted to 122,218,000 gallons on November 30 as compared to the 181,580,000 gallons on hand on October 31. Demand through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline amounted to 108,990,000 gallons; demand for other uses was tallied in the report at 139,274,000 gallons.

Waxes, Mineral

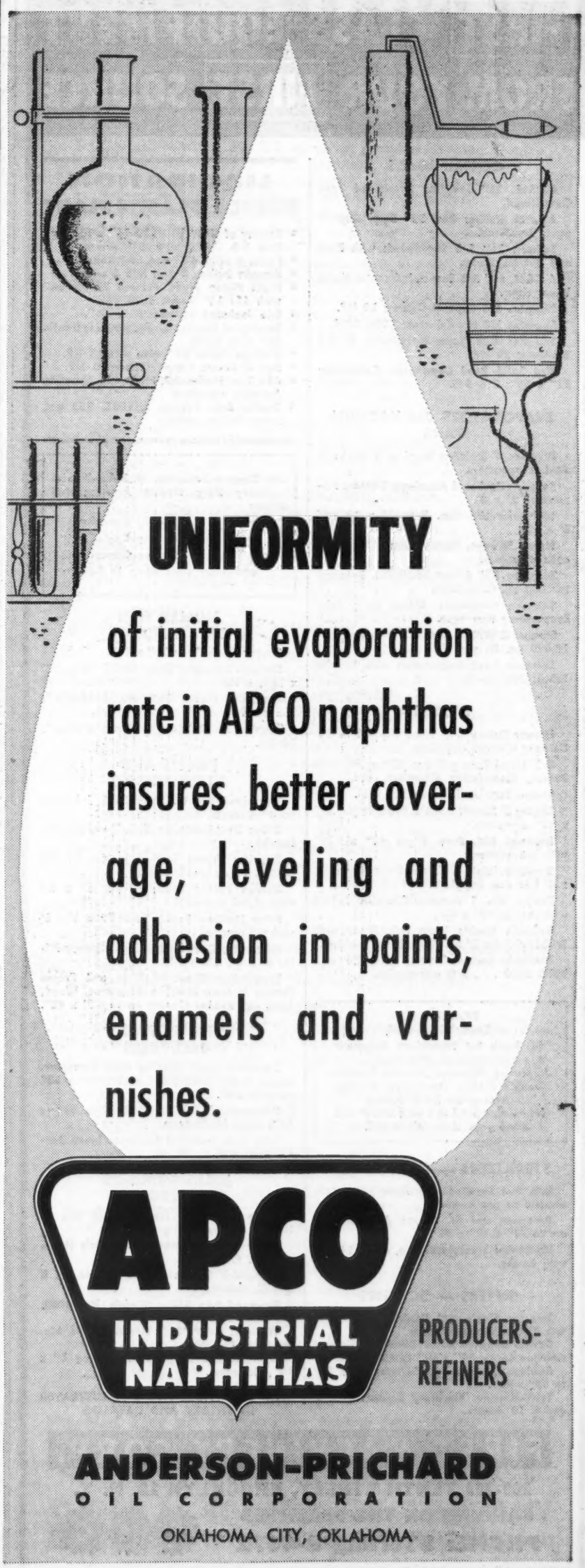
Paraffin—This material was moving at its usual healthy pace last week, at recently reduced listings. Producers of petroleum wax note that manufacturers of plastic coatings for containers are continuing to pound threateningly at the door of the market. Petroleum men feel that they can hold their own but only by putting up a good fight. One of the factors here will be extensive research into more refined uses of petroleum wax in the manufacture of coating for containers. Current quotations for paraffin are ½ cent per pound less than was previously quoted. Producers attributed the cut, instituted about a month ago, to a need to align the price of this wax more realistically with that of microcrystalline.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended January 23 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to a report by the American Petroleum Industry. Daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,194,000 barrels, an increase of 107,000 barrels from the preceding week, the API report says. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,311,000 barrels were 182,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 672,000 barrels above the week ended January 24. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,066,000 barrels daily, compared with 917,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending January 23, crude oil production averaged 7,114,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills average 8,235,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,038,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 24 totaled 257,921,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 260,134,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,213,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,486,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 727,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 56

raised to $255 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was light and spotty at lower levels. Yellow grease was lower at 6¾c. to 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, while choice white all hog ranged from 7⅜c. to 7½c., same basis.

Lard—This market was quiet and nominal. Cash lard was quoted at 9¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was easy and lower. Trading was spotty. Sales in bleachable fancy ranged from 7¼c. to 7⅜c. tankcars, delivered as to quantity. Prime was quoted at 7¼c. to 7¼c.; special, 6⅞c. and No. 1, 6¾c., same basis. Edible was weak and lower. Tankcars were quoted at 8¼c., tankcars delivered. Export business was fair. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 8⅞c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7.9c. in bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Slackened demand unsettled the market. Prices declined $2 per ton. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $70 to $71 per ton, Memphis and $72 to $73, southeast, prompt delivery.

Linseed Meal—Slackened demand unsettled spot market.

Minneapolis.—This market was slightly weaker, influenced by more pronounced weakness in soybean meal. Spot prices were $1 to $2 a ton lower, deferred deliveries firm. Supplies were not plentiful, withdrawals against old contracts filling most schedules through February. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $76 a ton for February shipment and $75 for March. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was firm at $76 a ton for April forward, only limited supplies available earlier.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	13,260,000	17,820,000
Since Sept. 1	303,240,000	318,540,000

Soybean Meal—Demand continued slow and prices slipped $1 to $2 a ton. Lull in trading has persisted for almost a month and mixer inventories are low. Excellent truck business indicated good country trade. In the western market deferred shipment was at $2 premium over the spot. Meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $56 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt delivery; $57 to $58 for scattered February.

Waxes, Vegetable

Selling pressure continued to dominate the market, resulting in lower prices for bees and carnauba waxes. Consuming interest has slackened and was confined to actual requirements. No. 3 crude Ceara and Parnahyba were reduced 1c. per pound, while the refined grades dropped 2c. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 70c. to 72c. per pound, spot and Parnahyba, 72c. to 74c., depending upon quantity. Both Ceara and Parnahyba pure refined grades declined to 78c. to 80c., as to quantity. No. 1 yellow also dropped 2c. to 3c. per pound. No. 1 Ceara yellow was available from $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, spot as to quantity with Parnahyba grade 2c. higher. Crude beeswax was easier and declined 1c. to 2c. per pound, as to grade. African crude was lower at 53c. to 54c. per pound, spot as to seller. Brazilian crude was nominal at 55c. to 56c., with Chilean bringing 1c. more. Central American was lower at 53c. to 54c. Refined beeswax reflected lower cost of crude and was off about 1c. per pound.

Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 53

17¾c. per pound, a decline of ½c., business remains at a standstill. Considering the fact that the competitive material, soya protein, recently advanced 1c. per pound, the market's inaction is hard to explain. The shaky political situation in Argentina could be inducing consumers to move cautiously. Or the possibility of lower prices, based on England's withdrawal from the Argentine market in favor of soya protein, could be exerting the same influence.

Domestic and New Zealand grades were steady and unchanged last week, moving to established outlets in moderate volume. Australian received scant interest and was easier in price.

Naval Stores

Rosin — Sales retreated to seasonally light volume during the week ended January 30 following a spurt of heavier export demand during the previous week. Needs for grade WW and mediums had to be supplied from CCC-owned stocks due to inadequate receipts. Sales were tabbed at 1,801 drum equivalents, consistings of 33.6 percent drums, 12.2 percent bags, 15.6 percent tankcars and 38.6 percent export drums. A week earlier sales had risen to 3,388 drum equivalents.

During January, according to Agricultural Marketing Service, sales of rosin from the ATFA redemption pool consisted of 622 drums of WG leaving on hand 3,733 drums of that grade, all others having been previously sold. Sales from CCC-owned stocks during the month amounted to 2,760 drums including WW, 1,306; WG, 543; M, 42 and K, 428.

Prices on the open market averaged out to $8.76 as compared with $8.32 for the previous month and $7.94 for January of last year. Total reported sales volume of 9,236 drums equivalents was 11,258 less than a month earlier but only 261 under the January, 1958 total. Export sales, at 4,692 drums, totaled 2,207 higher than in December and 745 higher than a year earlier. Domestic drums accounted for 34.3 percent of the total, bags 5.5 percent, hot rosin 9.4 percent and exports 50.8 percent.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 30	Mon. Feb. 2	Tues. Feb. 3	Wed. Feb. 4	Thurs. Feb. 5
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	$8.45[1]	...
WG	$8.71	...	$8.80	...	$8.76
WW	...	...	9.25	...	...
Bags—					
WG	8.65	...	...	...	...
WW	9.10	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 5). M or better, $8.00.

Sales, USDA

405*	163*	[2]	240*	480*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.525	.525	.515	.521	...
Sales	4,000¶	4,000¶	6,000¶	8,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 82c.

[1] K or better.
[2] Total not reported.
* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

WIRE US COLLECT!

SPECIAL SALE

2-BUFLOVAK MODEL J VACUUM SHELF DRYERS

20 Shelves on 2½" centers. Double doors. Units are 68" wide 72" high 87" long.
Complete with Vacuum Pumps, Water Pumps, Condensers, Heat Exchangers.

PRICED TO SELL

For immediate quote, wire or phone collect—GA 1-1380

ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
123 Townsend St. - San Francisco 7, California

LIQUIDATION

TITANIUM DIOXIDE PLANT

2701 Broening Highway — Baltimore, Md.

Telephone: MEDFORD 3-2911

CENTRIFUGES — FILTERS — EVAPORATORS — CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Bird 32" x 50" solid bowl continuous Centrifuge, 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" suspended Centrifuge, perforated basket, 316 S.S.
2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Oliver 3' x 4' lead Rotary Vacuum Filter.
4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
4—Shriver 36" wood Plate & Frame Filters, 44 chambers.
5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum. Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

4—Mikro Pulverizers, 3TH, 2TH, motor driven.
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Traylor 5' x 50' Rotary Dryer, 7/16" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

OTHER ITEMS

3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES • SEND FOR CIRCULAR

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES FOR INSPECTION

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

BRILL FOR VALUES

REACTORS - KETTLES - EVAPORATORS - CONDENSERS - TANKS

1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.
2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples C20, C27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S. XP construction.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 48" Suspended Fume tight 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., imperforate basket, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housings.
2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
2—Devine 3' x 8', TEFLON Coated, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
2—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 50', 9' x 130'.
3—Rotary Dryers; 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP. motors. UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1000# Powder Mixer, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

PULVERIZERS — MILLS

1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12", 15" x 8", motor driven.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84", Double Deck.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

Representative on Premises for Inspection

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel. CYpress 2-5703

JUST PURCHASED

1—Denver 4' x 10' Ball Mill, 60 HP, new gears, liners, balls.
3—Pfaudler 750 gal. Glass Lined Reactors, Excellent Condition.
1—1400 gal. Horiz. Tank, T316 SS, ASME 175#.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" Double Drum Dryer, atm.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp. centrifugal, perf. basket, 1954.
1—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryer—atm.
3—Baker Perkins 50 gal. sigma-blade jacketed Mixers.
3—Jaw Crushers: 20" x 6", 18" x 9", 11" x 15".
1—Turbulaire Spray Dryer, T304 SS, size #425E.
1—Heat Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 PSI.
1—Dopp C.I. Kettle, 1000 gal., ASME, jkt., 25 HP agit.

CLOSING OUT

RAYON MANUFACTURING PLANT TENNESSEE

24—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade Mixers, #17-VII.
7—B-P Barattes, jktd., 52" dia. x 39" long.
12—French jktd. Rayon Mixers, 5'L x 3'W x 4' deep, double shaft.
9—30" Sperry P.&F. Filter Presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—Nash H-5 and L-4 Hytor Vacuum Pumps.
7—Steel Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers—440 & 1400 sq. ft.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P.&F. Filter Presses, 20 chambers.

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

KETTLES—REACTORS

1—1400 gal. T316 SS, ASME 175#, jkt., 20 HP XP agit.
2—1800 gal. steel, 180# jkt. agit.
1—1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# jkt., agit.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Kettle, 25 HP.
1—750 gal. steel, jkt. & agit.
3—750 gal. T304 SS, ASME, 30# WP, 30# jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
3—750 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt. agit.
6—465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# jkt.
1—450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15# jkt.
1—150 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt. agit.
2—125 gal. T316 SS, jkt. agit.
1—100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# jkt., UNUSED.
1—100 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# jkt.
1—30 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# jkt.

ROTARY KILNS

1—11' x 155' Traylor, 7/8" shell.
1—9 x 100' 2-tire.
1—8' x 170' 3-tire, 3/4" shell.
1—8' x 125' Vulcan, 3/4" shell.
1—8' x 115' 2-tire, 1/2" shell.
1—8' x 9' x 100' 2-tire.
1—8' x 100' 11/16" shell.
1—8' x 50' Vulcan, 1" shell.
1—7' x 120' 3-tire, 7/16" shell.
2—6' x 60' 2-tire, 5/8" shell.
1—4' x 24' brick-lined.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,700 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,200 gal., vert., UNUSED.
4,500 gal., vert., UNUSED.
3,700 gal. vacuum Tank, w/coils.
3,590 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
3,400 gal., horiz., 1/4".
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
3,000 gal., vert., 14 gal., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, 1/4".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", 1,750 gal., VACUUM, coils.
1,400 gal., T316, ASME 175#.
500 gal., T347, jkt., vacuum.
Steel Tanks— 450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600.

ROTARY DRYERS

4—8'8" x 70', 1/2", dbl. shell.
3—6' x 50', steam tube.
1—5'6" x 50' 3/8" shell.
1—4'8" x 32', 3/8" shell.
1—4'6" x 40', 32', 1/4" shell.
1—4' x 12', T304 S.S.
1—3' x 15', Everdur.

PULVERIZERS

3—Mikros: #2DH, 3TH, 4TH.
1—Hammermill, Penna. Crusher "non-clog," #DNC-5060, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
3—Hammermills, Penna. Crusher #C-3-30, 60 HP "Trojan."
3—Hammermills, Jeffrey 50 HP, 25 HP, 36" x 24", 24" x 18".
1—Roller Mill, Raymond #3036 hi-side, single-whizzer.
1—Pulverizer, Babcock & Wilcox, #32F, 75 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS, Continuous

Sharples C-20, Super-D-Hydrator, T316 SS.
Sharples #PN-14 Super-D-Canters, 1316 SS.
Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharples #18-V, Tinned Steel.
Bird 32" x 50", T316 SS.
Bird 18" x 28", T304 SS.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel, type CH.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—625 sq. ft., T347 SS, Single Effect, Vacuum.
1—588 sq. ft., SS, Vert. Long-Tube, dbl. effect, Buflovak.
1—400, 250 sq. ft., nickel, vert. long-tube.
1—250 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced circ.
1—236 sq. ft., T316 SS, dbl. effect.
1—20 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced cir.
1—1400 gal. vacuum Still, T316 SS.

BRIQUETTING PRESSES

4—Komarek-Greaves, 27" dia. x 23" w Rolls, 1-1/4" x 2-1/2 x 2-1/4", 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
1—Vulcan Iron Works, 30" dia. x 12-1/2" w T304 SS Roll, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1-1/8", 7-1/2 tons/hr., 50 HP, 1954.

120,000 SQUARE FEET OF EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
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Modern Rebuilt Machinery
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At Bargain Prices

Ross 9" x 24" and 5" x 14" High Speed Three Roll Roller Mills with Stainless Steel water-cooled Rollers.

Colton Model 140 Stainless Steel Single Head Tube Filler, worm type, with Steam Jacketed Agitated Hopper.

Jones Models CMV and CMC Carton Forming and Filling Machines.

Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,500 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.

PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tite Wrap. Palmer Box Forming Machines. Ceco Sealers. Standard Knapp Case Sealers.

WRAPPING—Package Machinery Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Wrap King. All sizes and models.

OVER 5,000 MACHINES IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

Complete Details & Quotations On Request

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y. Canal 6-5333
167 N. May St., Chicago, Illinois Seely 3-7845

BEST BUY

AT&M Basket Centrifuge
40" Solid Steel Basket, 25 HP two speed motor. With brake and plow.
Wire or phone collect—GA 1-1380
ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.
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SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49. with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 60, 50 gal.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Lead Lined Kettle 250 gal.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab. to 50 HP.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Colloid Mills 1½ HP & up.
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

FOR SALE

2—Stokes 18" x 42", 2½' x 8' rotary dryers.
2—500 gallon stainless steel portable alkyd resin kettles.
1—Eimco 4' x 8' stainless filter.
5—80 gallon stainless steel autoclaves, agitated.
1—Tolhurst 40" suspended rubber lined centrifuge.
3—Fitzpatrick mills D and K, stainless.
1—Hersey 1½' x 16' rotary laboratory dryer.
9—Rotex sifters 48" x 84", 40" x 120", 60" x 120", 1 and 2 deck.
7—Stokes tablet presses RD-3, DS-3, T, R and 294.
3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters, 92 sq ft.
1—4-TH Mikro pulverizer.
1—Sharples super-d-hydrator C-20, stainless.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.
52 NINTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. Phone: HYacinth 9-7200

WE'RE IN LINE FOR '59

1—Pfaudler 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—Pfaudler 200 gal., glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Nooter 750 gal. Reactor, 300 PSI jacket.
1—72" x 30' Stainless Steel Column, 20 bubble cap trays, type 347.
2—5600 gal. Tanks (1) Stainless Clad, (1) Rubber Lined.
1—Raymond #3036 High Side 3 Roll Mill.
8—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 8"x15"; 12"x20"; 18"x24"; 24"x36" motor driven.
1—Hardinge 8'x30" Conical Ball Mill.
3—Tolhurst 40" Stainless, Suspended, Centrifugals, perforated baskets.
2—Fletcher 40" Steel, Suspended Centrifugals, perforated baskets.
1—Fletcher 30" Stainless, Suspended, Centrifugal, perforated basket, vaportite.
2—Sharples 20 SS Monel Super-D-Hydrators
1—Baker Perkins 21" Type S-21 Ter-Meer Centrifugal, 316 Stainless—NEW.
2—Sharples PN 14 Super-D-Canters, S.S. 316.
3—Vulcan, Allis Chalmers 8'x125' Rotary Kilns, motor driven.
3—Louisville 6'x50' Steam Tube Dryers.
2—Louisville 6'x25' Steam Tube Dryers.
4—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryers, steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
1—Bonnet 7'x60'x½" Rotary Dryer, lifters.
3—Nickel Heat Exchangers (169) 7/8"x10' Nickel Tubes, 338 sq. ft.
15—Cupro-Nickel Heat Exchangers: 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—Steel Heat Exchangers: 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
1—Industrial Type SS-2 Stainless Pressure Leaf Filter, 195 sq. ft.
1—Niagara S.S. Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—Sweetland #10, #12 Filters, Stainless and steel leaves.
18—Shriver, Sperry 18" to 36" wood; steel; aluminum. Filter Presses.
5—Sturtevant 14' Whizzer Separators.
1—Raymond 30" double Whizzer Separator.
10—Tyler-Hummer Screens, 4'x6'; 4'x8'; with Thermionic Controls.
4—Komarek-Greaves 27"x23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.
8—Evaporators, Single and Multiple Effect, Steel and Copper Tubular Calandrias, 500 to 15000 sq. ft.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET 0259

HEAT & POWER CO. INC. PROCESS EQPT. DIV.
60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okal.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

16—Alco type 316 S.S. jacketed kettles, 3000 gal. complete with agitators and drives, working pressure 50#.

2—Van Alst S.S. 400 gallon, jacketed kettles.

3—Van Alst S.S. jacketed reactors, 50 gallons with agitator and drive.

1—Theo Walter, 500 gallon S.S. jacketed reactor with agitator and drive.

1—Leader type 347 S.S. vertical storage tank 18,000 gallons.

1—Columbia Eng. steel pressure tank 2400 gallon, 265 psi.

1—Tippett & Wood steel jacketed kettle, 2500 gallons

2—L. O. Koven steel jacketed kettle with agitators, 750 gallons.

1—Procter & Schwartz—2 truck dryer.

1—Stokes S.S. jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 2' x 6'.

1—Stokes S.S. jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 3' x 15'.

4—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryers 3' x 15'.

3—Pfaudler type 316 S.S. jacketed reactors, 750 gallons each, complete with agitators and drives.

1—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 30'.

2—Stokes single door vacuum shelf dryers—6 shelves.

1—Louisville rotary dryer 38" x 40', type L.

1—Steel rotary dryer 2' x 14'.

4—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryers, 207-10, 310-16, 310-20.

3—Louisville S.S. rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

2—Louisville rotary steam tube dryers, 6' x 60'.

1—Sweetland #3 S.S. filter, 70 sq. ft.

12—Sweetland #12 S.S. filters with #72 S.S. leaves.

1—Niagara S.S. filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc S.S. rotary filter, 3' x 3' (new).

10—Davis Engineering type 316 S.S. heat exchangers, 170 sq. ft. (new).

1—Sparkler steel filter, Model #18D-8.

1—Shriver Rubber lined filter press, 36' x 36'.

1—Bird type 316 S.S. suspended type centrifuge 48' with perforated basket, complete with fume type cover, unloader and motor.

3—Tolhurst center slung 40" and 48" rubber covered centrifuge with perforated baskets.

1—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuge with perforated basket.

19—Robinson S.S. powder blenders, 255 cu. ft.

2—Badger type 316 S.S. heat exchangers, 500 sq. ft.

1—Vulcan type 347 S.S. Bubble cap column 4' dia. with 30 plates.

1—Swenson single effect S.S. evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP steam generator, 150 psi.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S. Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954)
TANK—steel, hor. 5/16" 10,000 gal. 10' D x 17'; coil.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp: 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G/L Kettles 75, 200, 300, 600 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 16".
MIXER, DAY—2½ gal. D.A. Sigma, Jack., Vacuum, 5 H.P.

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Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer; 59" x 78", dbl. door.
SS Spray Dryer, 3' x 10'; complete unit.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor.
Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Day 40 gallon Pony Mixer with motor.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer, BP Jktd. Mixer 100 gal. working cored arms.

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1—18 Truck Dryer Steam heated-controls.
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MILLS—Pulverizing—10 HP Greundler—30 HP Mikro 3W—50, 100 HP Wms.—100 HP Jeffrey 36x42—100 HP #50 Raymond S/S Imp.

PACKING—Triangle Auger type—St. Regis 105 FV valve—Pneumatic Scale Capper 60 p/m.

CRUSHERS—#00 Rotary Sturtevant—9x16 Climax—13x24 Farrel Jaw.

SCREENS—12"x72" s/s Ajax—24" dia. Riddle—3'x5', 3'x10', 4'x10', Tyler Hummer—20"x84", 40"x84" double & triple Rotex.

OVEN—Laminating 14"x32'—325° gas fired, automatic.

MILLS—Pebble—Lab. Jars (new)—36"x42", 36"x48", 6'x5' porcelain lined—6'x8' & 4½'x16" Hardinge Buhrstone.

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LAWLER COMPANY
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Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
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1—Thropp 18 x 50" two roll Mill with reducer, bed plate and 75 h.p. motor.
3—Stokes "F" & Kux 74 & 82 single punch Tablet Machines, each with vari-drive.
5—Jeffrey, Williams & Sturtevant Hammer Mills, each cpld. to ex. proof motor.
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2—30" Sperry Filters, closed delivery, 3 eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
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1-Pfaudler 1400 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, glass in perfect condition. George Equipment Co., 0-81 Pine Avenue, Fair Lawn, N.J. SW 7-3100.

Ross #130 EL, 2 gal., double planetary, laboratory mixer; Kent #23-C, 60 gal. Pony Mixer; Day #2, Cincinnatus, 20 gal. sigma-blade mixer; Swanson Automatic Friction Capper #50D-02; Abbe Dispersall Mixer, 220 gal.; Bantam Micro Pulverizer. Irving Barcan Company, 249-51 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J. DElaware 2-6695-6.

For Sale: 40" Tolhurst suspended perforated steel Centrifuge; 275 gal. Stainless Jacketed Mixing Kettle, 25# Jkt. 10 H.P. XP Varidrive Motor and Heavy Duty Double Acting Stainless Agitator; 200 cu. ft. (1,600 gal.) Sprout-Waldron Heavy Duty steel Double Ribbon Blender; 1,500 and 3,000 gal. Stainless Tanks with Coils; Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

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Technical Director: Ch. E. Ph. D. Age 41. Have developed energetic, productive organization. Experienced plant start up, process development, profit improvement, pollution abatement. Petro chemicals, inorganics. Seeks challenging administrative technical assignment. Minimum $18,000. OPD 702.

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Patent Renewal Fee

—Continued from page 4

may be hard to come by, and shifts the heavier charges to the later stages when the invention has proved itself and can pay its own way.

"The sub-committee will welcome any comments or suggestions that readers of this study may wish to make, both as to the general principle and experience described by Mr. Frederico and as to the specific draft of legislation he has appended to his study."

Contradictory Policies

The two reports on patent practices of the Science Foundation and TVA seek to illustrate contradictory policies now being followed by government agencies in administering government patent programs. Senator O'Mahoney said that eighteen hold patents or licenses under inventions produced from government funds, but there is no agreement among these agencies as to the manner in which these patents and licenses may be used.

As regards the two agencies embraced in the latest reports, Senator O'Mahoney observed that an analysis of TVA policy reveals that this agency regards the public interest as best protected by retention in the government of all patents produced by government research. On the other hand, he added, MSF takes the view that in no case is it desirable for title to such patents to rest in the government and that a non-exclusive perpetual license to use an invention is all that the government needs.

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Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
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Sweetland #2 all stainless.
Stainless steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 square feet.
4-24" Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wood Fr.
1-24" Filter Press open delivery.
2 Proctor & Schwartz finned Drum Driers.
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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31.

Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.33	—
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.65	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15	3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
80 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	.40	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.373	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.23	—
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.1510-	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11	—
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb.		.11½-	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅝-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅝-	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.		.15¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.		.16¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Zinc oxide, USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.45	.46
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb.		.41	—
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.		.03¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb.		.04¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04¾-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—

US Chemical Makers Told to Use Money

—Continued from page 7

cerned, "gains have been relatively insignificant."

What is really significant to the US chemical man, Mr. von Bergen added, cutting to the heart of his argument, "is another commodity for export that is tying us even more closely to our foreign markets."

He was referring to "our overseas investments, our export of our assets," which includes American patents and know-how as well as the investment dollar.

Key to the investment future, Mr. von Bergen said, is the present picture of the pharmaceutical export market. Export sales of US pharmaceuticals have been blunted.

However, "American pharmaceutical makers had foresight enough to see that exports would come to a halt," and formulated plans and implemented them so that US companies have producing facilities abroad at this time."

Problem Will Grow

This problem of foreign markets drying up—as did the pharmaceutical market—is going to grow, Mr. von Bergen warned the buyers. The answer, he feels, lies in sowing foreign lands with the US investment dollar, thus making countries that are undernourished economically, capable of dealing with us on a give-and-take business level.

In Mr. von Bergen's eyes, the world can become the US trading area only if we make it so. In fact, he looks to the most unlikely and the most impoverished area of the globe—the Far East—for the strongest American marketing future.

"To my way of thinking," he told the buyers, "the Far East holds the greatest promise and the greatest challenge for the United States today."

Though Mr. von Bergen's talk took the buyers overseas and into the future, a panel discussion on "Generating Full Value from Your Suppliers" brought them down to domestic earth and the problems of today.

Panel Members Listed

Members of the panel included: Moderator, John Zacharias, vice-president and manager of purchasing for the chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York; W. Ward Jackson, vice-president of sales for Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York; H. Kent Vanderhoef, sales vice-president for Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York; V. Eric Johnson, purchasing agent for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and A. J. Ratichek, coordinator of purchases for Vick Enterprise Companies, New York.

Mr. Johnson told the buyers that a strong influencing factor in a decision to buy is the "feel" he has for the company. "All of us try to be fair and impartial but you cannot escape the subconcious influence of 'climate.'"

Mr. Ratichek advised that the salesman and his chemical company can help the buyer by "extending background information" on the vendor company's activities. "The biggest sales problem of all," he concluded, "may lie in keeping purchasing alert to the increased number of new developments."

Mr. Jackson told the buyers that full value might best be reached through "a smooth working team of seller and buyer." He also backed up Mr. Ratichek in arguing for the "fullest possible sharing with the seller of factual information."

Mr. Jackson also said the buyer should show a willingness to bring people into the picture where technical limitations exist with either buyer or seller. The buyer, he added, should also keep in mind the fact that the lowest price is sometimes only a part of the buying and selling relationship.

Mr. Vanderhoef championed the human equation in a buyer-seller relationship. "Problems in buying and selling the problems of people dealing with people," he said, adding that "communication between buyer and seller should be as open and complete as possible.

Bids Wanted

Drugs, Silver nitrate crystals, 672 bots., Bid IFB M5-88-59, Feb. 10, Glyceryl trinitrate tablets, 4,320 tubes, Bid IFB M5-89-59, Feb. 12, Marketing Div. for Drugs & Chemicals, VA. Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.; hydralazine hydrochloride tablets, 1,968 bots., Bid IFB 62851-3992Q, Feb. 16, Acetylsalicylate aluminum tablets, 6,592 bots., Bid IFB 62851-3991Q, Feb. 16, Chlorpheniramine maleate tablets, USP, 3,640 bots., Bid IFB 62851-3994Q, Feb. 16, Reserpine tablets, 3,960 bots., Nicotinic acid tablets, 786 bots., Cyclamate sodium tablets, 17,280 bots., Isoniazid tablets, USP, 100 mg., 12,672 bots., Bid IFB 62851-421-59B, Feb. 17, Erythromycin tablets, USP, 25,344 bots., Bid IFB 62851-3990, Feb. 20, Heparin sodium injection, USP, 1,000 units, 10,368 bots., Corticotropin injection, USP, 2,400 bots., Potassium chloride injection, USP, 6,528 bxs., Bid IFB 62851-5009Q, Feb. 16, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Ethylene glycol, 5-gal. containers, 446,065 gals., 55-gal. dms., 1,060,000 gals., 1-gal. containers, 492,988 gals., Fed. Spec. O-E-771A, dtd. 4/27/53, Type I, Bid IFB 59-395, Feb. 25, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Nitrodiphenylamine, 20,000 lbs., Spec. MIL-N-3399, Bid IFB 174-65-59, Feb. 16, Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.

Polyphosphate, 3,000 lbs., ball or briquette, Mil. Spec. MIL-S-4983, Bid IFB 04-684-59-66, Feb. 17, Base Procurement Office, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.

Soda ash, 300 tons, 98 percent sodium carbonate, 58 percent light soda ash, Fed. Spec. O-S-571D, Bid IFB 04-684-59-66, Feb. 17, Base Procurement Office, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.

Sodium hypochlorite, 1 item, Bid IFB 8267, Feb. 18, Business Service Center, General Services Admin., Bldg. 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver 2, Colo.

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